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Newkirk

RHYMES OF THE STATES

Newth

RHYMES OF THE STATES

BY

GARRETT NEWKIRK

WITH DRAWINGS BY HARRY FENN
AFTER SKETCHES BY THE AUTHOR

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THE CENTURY CO.
1896

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DEDICATION

TO THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF
ALL THE STATES, WITH THE WISH THAT
EACH ONE MAY BE A GOOD AND FAITHFUL CITIZEN OF
THE STATE, AND OF THE UNITED STATES, THIS
BOOK IS AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED
BY THE AUTHOR

37X906

PREFACE

"Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November,
All the rest have thirty-one,
Excepting February alone:
To this we twenty-eight assign,
Till leap-year gives it twenty-nine."

This well-known rhyme — a familiar aid to every boy and girl in memorizing the number of days in the twelve months — suggested to the author of this little book a similar series of rhymes, which should assist children in studying the history and geography of the United States. It is no easy task to fix in the mind the location, outlines, physical features, and historical record of all the States of our American Union.

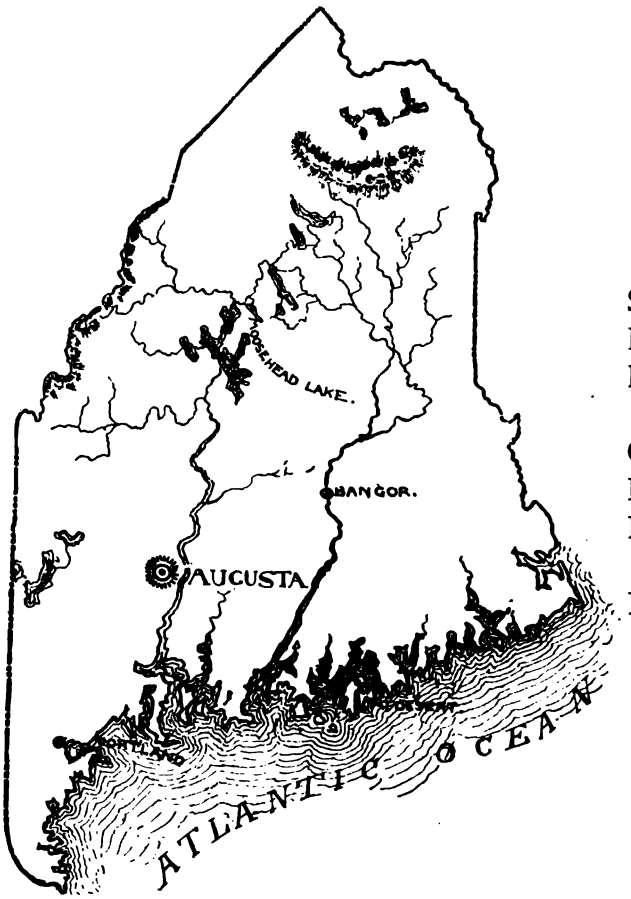
The author has tried to reduce all these distinctive facts into the form of simple rhymes, easily impressed upon the memory, and accompanied by pictures which illustrate the ideas contained in the verses. In the pictures, moreover, each State has been shown on a single page; and, in addition to an outline map of the State, there is given a caricature sketch of some object or animal which the State might be said to resemble in form. These, the author believes, will prove very useful in fixing in the child's mind the shapes and the main physical features of the different States.

The Rhymes have been carefully and artistically illustrated by Mr. Harry Fenn, and the entire series of verses and pictures has been published in the pages of "St. Nicholas" within the last two years.

The silhouettes of the States, small as they are, are accurately drawn to scale by Mr. H. L. Bridwell. They make an interesting and instructive page which not only shows the form but gives the comparative size of each State.

RHYMES OF THE STATES.

ALL THE STATES SHOWN UPON THE SAME SCALE.



MAINE.

Square miles, 33,040.
Population (1890), 661,086.
In rank according to population, the 30th State.
Counties, 16.
Representatives in Congress, 4.
Presidential Electoral votes, 6.

First settlements—about 1623—at Monhegan and Saco.

For nearly 200 years Maine was under Massachusetts.
First called "Province of Mayne," by charter of Charles I., 1639.
Admitted into the Union, 1820.
The poet Longfellow was born in Portland, February 27, 1807.
From 12,000 to 15,000 men are engaged directly in the fisheries.
Yearly value of fisheries products, about $3,000,000.
Yearly value of lumber products, about $12,000,000.
Gold and silver (1880), about $8,000.
Principal quarries, limestone.
Popular name: "The Pine Tree State."

MAINE
Hurrah for the United States!
And each link in the chain;
And let our stories here begin
With the northeast State of *Maine*.
Maine has the very finest trees
Of cedar, spruce, and pine;
And ships are built along her coast
For sailing on the brine.
Some thousands of her people go
A-fishing in the sea.
They catch enough to use at home,
And some for you and me.
And many a pleasant isle has she
Within her quiet bays,
Where people come from other States
To spend the summer days.

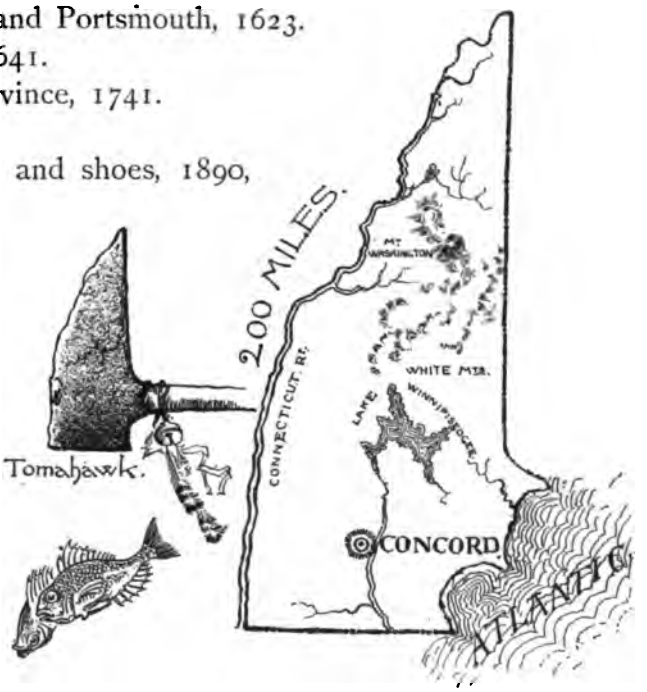
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

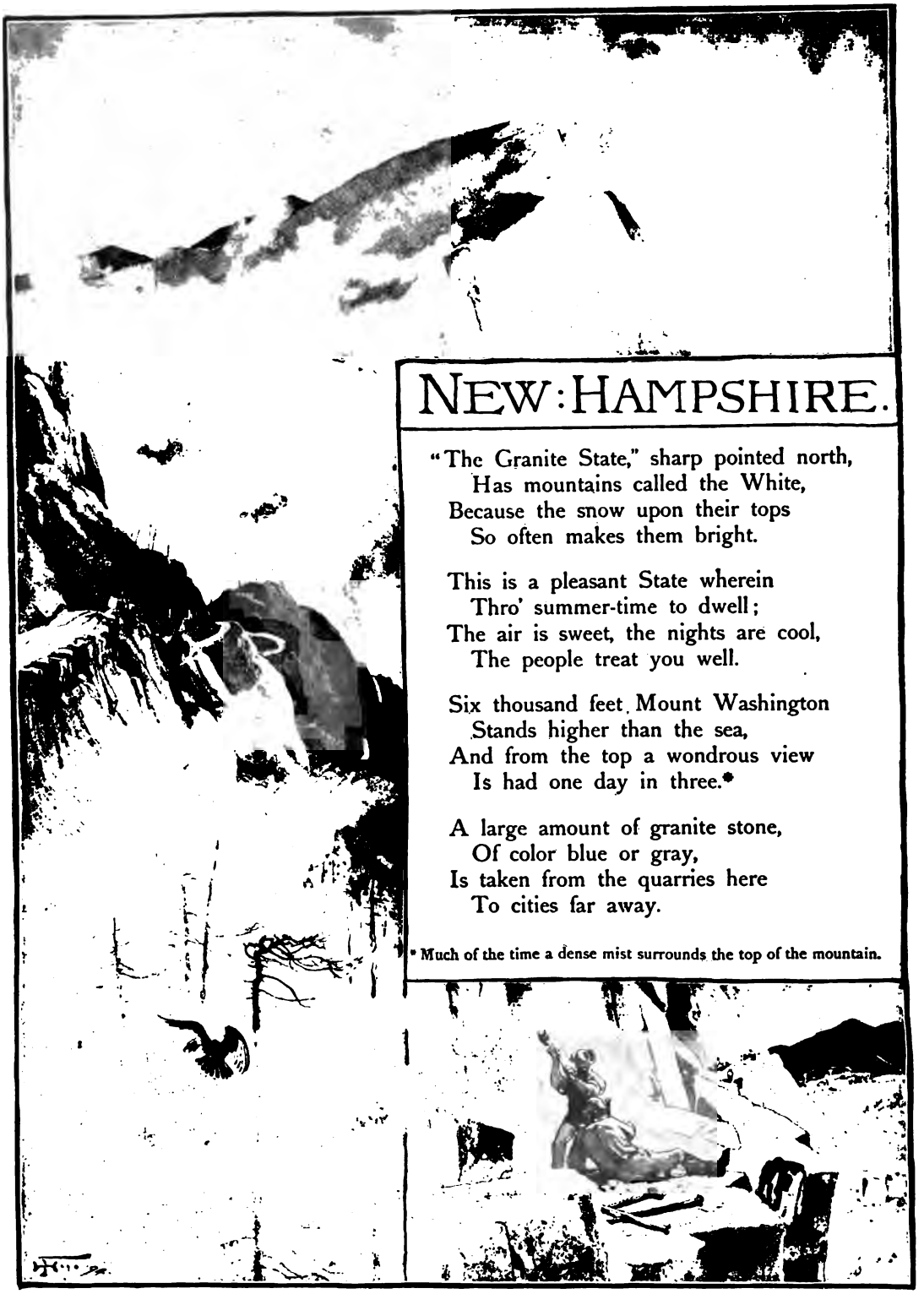
ONE OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES.

Square miles, 9,305.
Population (1890), 376,530.
In rank according to population, 33d.
Counties, 10.
Representatives in Congress, 2.
Electoral votes, 4.

First settlements at Dover and Portsmouth, 1623.
Annexed to Massachusetts, 1641.
Became again a separate province, 1741.

Value of manufactured boots and shoes, 1890, nearly $12,000,000.
Value of manufactured cotton goods, nearly $22,000,000.
Value of gold and silver product (1880), about $30,000.
Popular name: "The Granite State."





NEW:HAMPSHIRE.

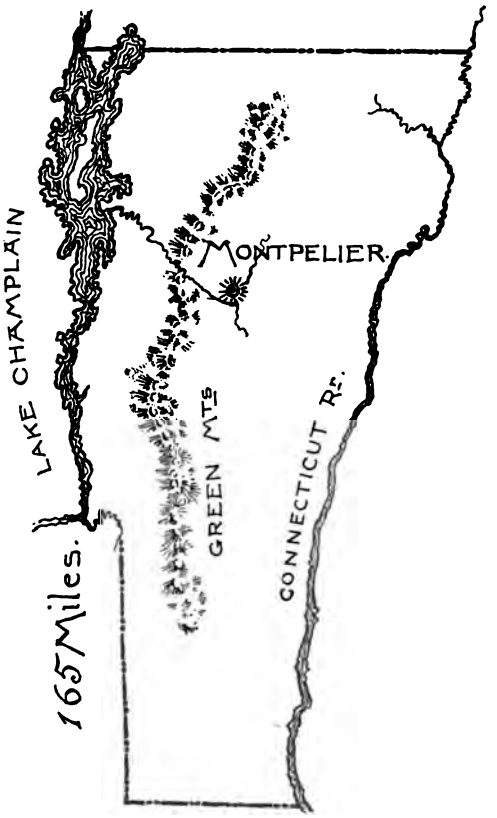
"The Granite State," sharp pointed north,
Has mountains called the White,
Because the snow upon their tops
So often makes them bright.

This is a pleasant State wherein
Thro' summer-time to dwell;
The air is sweet, the nights are cool,
The people treat you well.

Six thousand feet Mount Washington
Stands higher than the sea,
And from the top a wondrous view
Is had one day in three.*

A large amount of granite stone,
Of color blue or gray,
Is taken from the quarries here
To cities far away.

* Much of the time a dense mist surrounds the top of the mountain.

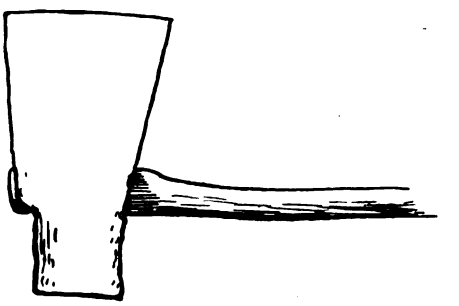


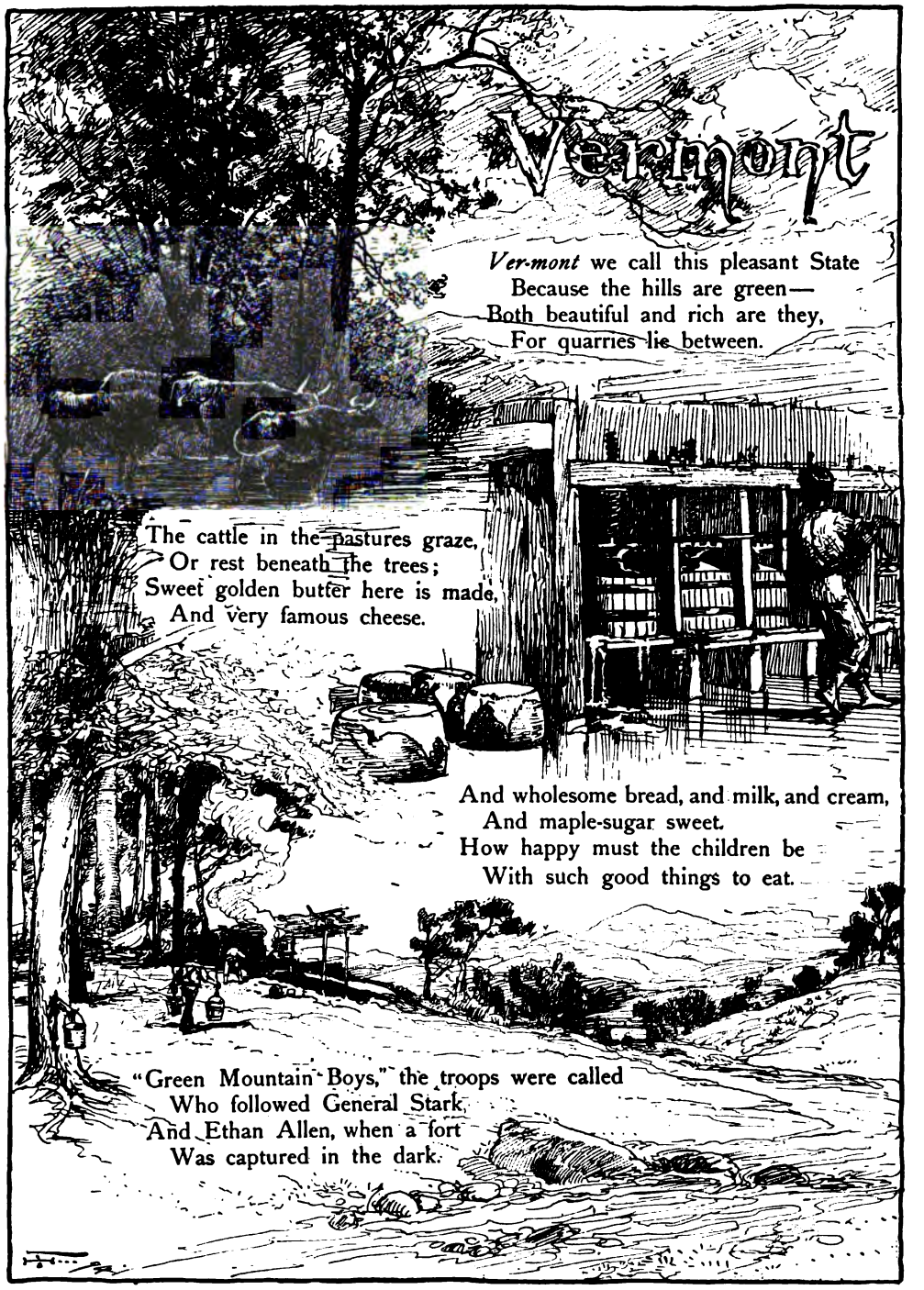
VERMONT.

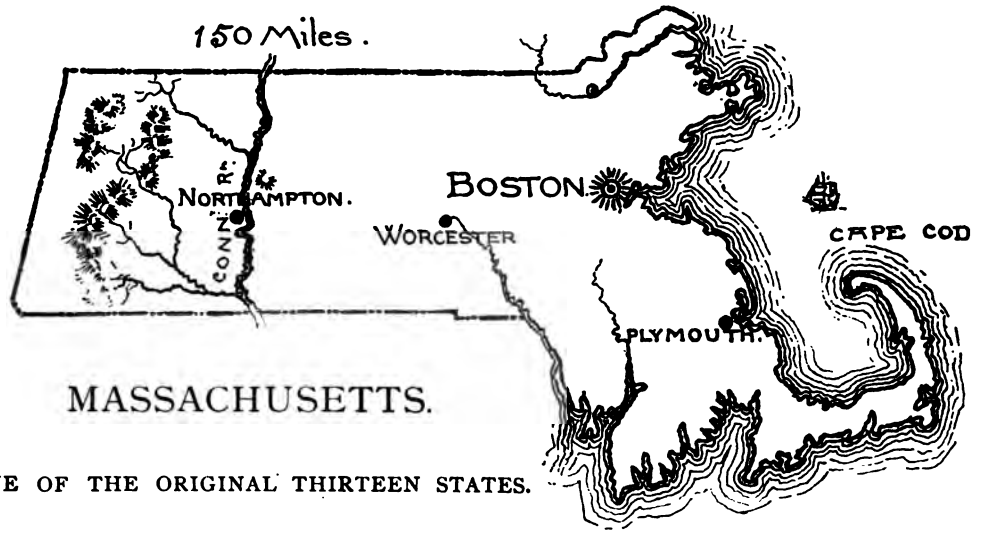
Square miles, 9,565.
Population (1890), 332,422.
In rank according to population, 36th.
Counties, 14.
Representatives in Congress, 2.
Electoral votes, 4.

First State admitted into the Union after the formation of the Government; date of admission, March 4, 1791.

Number of pounds of maple-sugar (1890), 14,123,921.
Gallons of syrup, 218,252.
Value of paper manufactured (1890), $2,289,000.
Value of products of marble and stone works, $3,249,000.
Principal quarries: marble, slate, and limestone.
Vermont was settled largely from New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Claimed for a long time by both New Hampshire and New York.
Popular name: "The Green Mountain State."




Vermont
Ver-mont we call this pleasant State
Because the hills are green—
Both beautiful and rich are they,
For quarries lie between.
The cattle in the pastures graze,
Or rest beneath the trees;
Sweet golden butter here is made,
And very famous cheese.
And wholesome bread, and milk, and cream,
And maple-sugar sweet.
How happy must the children be
With such good things to eat.
"Green Mountain Boys," the troops were called
Who followed General Stark,
And Ethan Allen, when a fort
Was captured in the dark.

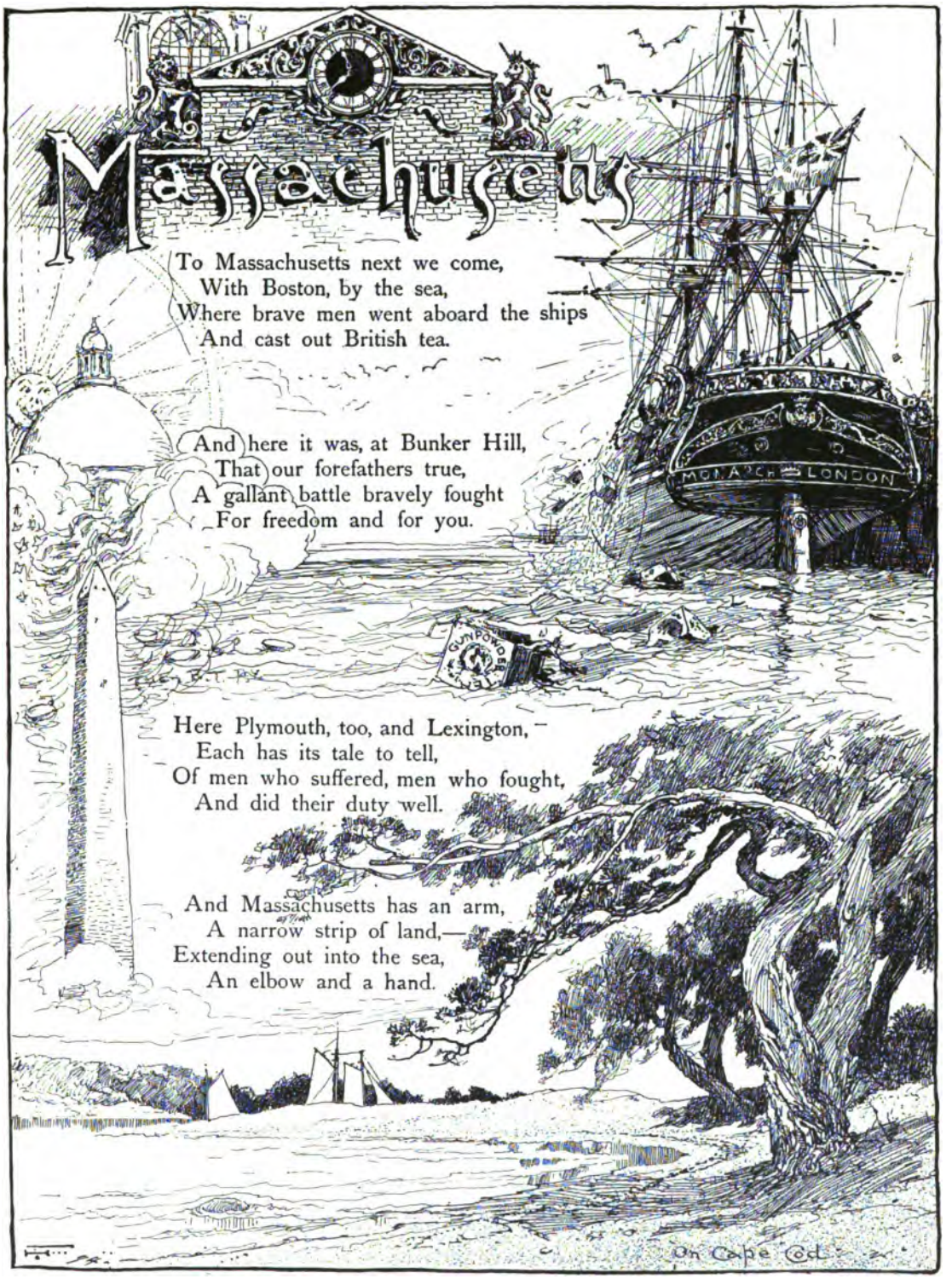


ONE OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES.

Square miles, 8,315.
Population (1890), 2,238,943.
In rank according to population, 6th.
Counties, 14.
Representatives in Congress, 13.
Electoral votes, 15.

First settlements at Plymouth in 1620; at Salem, 1628; at Boston, 1630.

Value of boots and shoes, factory product (1890), $116,387,900.
Value of cotton goods (1890), $100,202,882.
Massachusetts has been the home of several of America's most famous poets, Bryant (in early life), Emerson, Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, Lowell, Aldrich, and others.
Popularly called "The Old Bay State."



To Massachusetts next we come,
With Boston, by the sea,
Where brave men went aboard the ships
And cast out British tea.

And here it was, at Bunker Hill,
That our forefathers true,
A gallant battle bravely fought
For freedom and for you.

Here Plymouth, too, and Lexington,—
Each has its tale to tell,
Of men who suffered, men who fought,
And did their duty well.

And Massachusetts has an arm,
A narrow strip of land,—
Extending out into the sea,
An elbow and a hand.

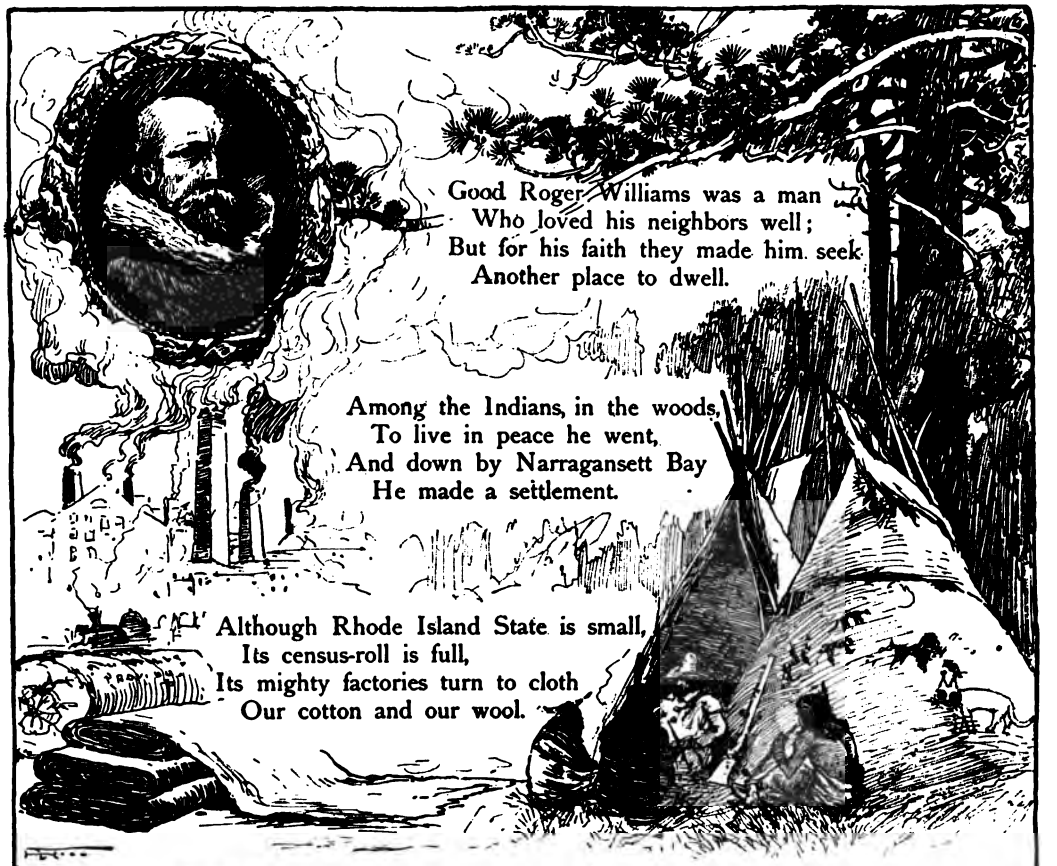
RHODE ISLAND.

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES.

NAMED FOR AN ISLAND IN NARRAGANSETT BAY. THIS ISLAND IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN THE "VINLAND" VISITED BY THE NORTHMEN ABOUT A. D. 1000.

Square miles, 1,250.
Population (1890), 345,506.
In rank according to population, 35th.
Counties, 5.
Representatives in Congress, 2.
Electoral votes, 4.

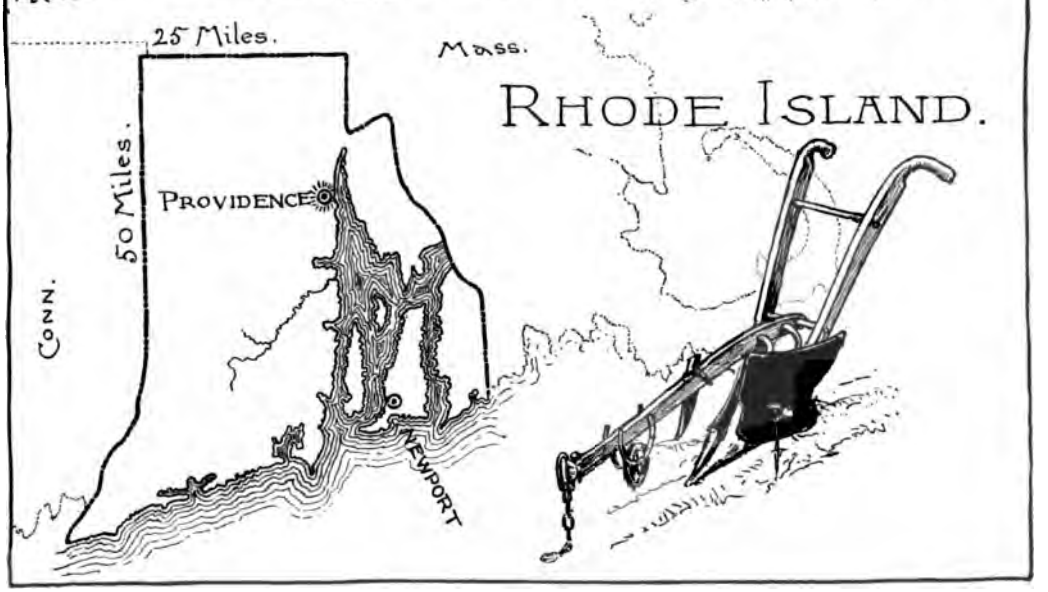
Two capitals, Providence and Newport.
Value of manufactured cotton goods (1890), $27,000,000.
Woolen and worsted goods, about $32,000,000.
Manufactured jewelry, $8,000,000.
General Nathanael Greene and Commodore Oliver H. Perry were natives of this State.
First settlement, by Roger Williams, at Providence, 1636.
It is popularly called "Little Rhody."



Good Roger Williams was a man
Who loved his neighbors well;
But for his faith they made him seek
Another place to dwell.

Among the Indians, in the woods,
To live in peace he went,
And down by Narragansett Bay
He made a settlement.

Although Rhode Island State is small,
Its census-roll is full,
Its mighty factories turn to cloth
Our cotton and our wool.



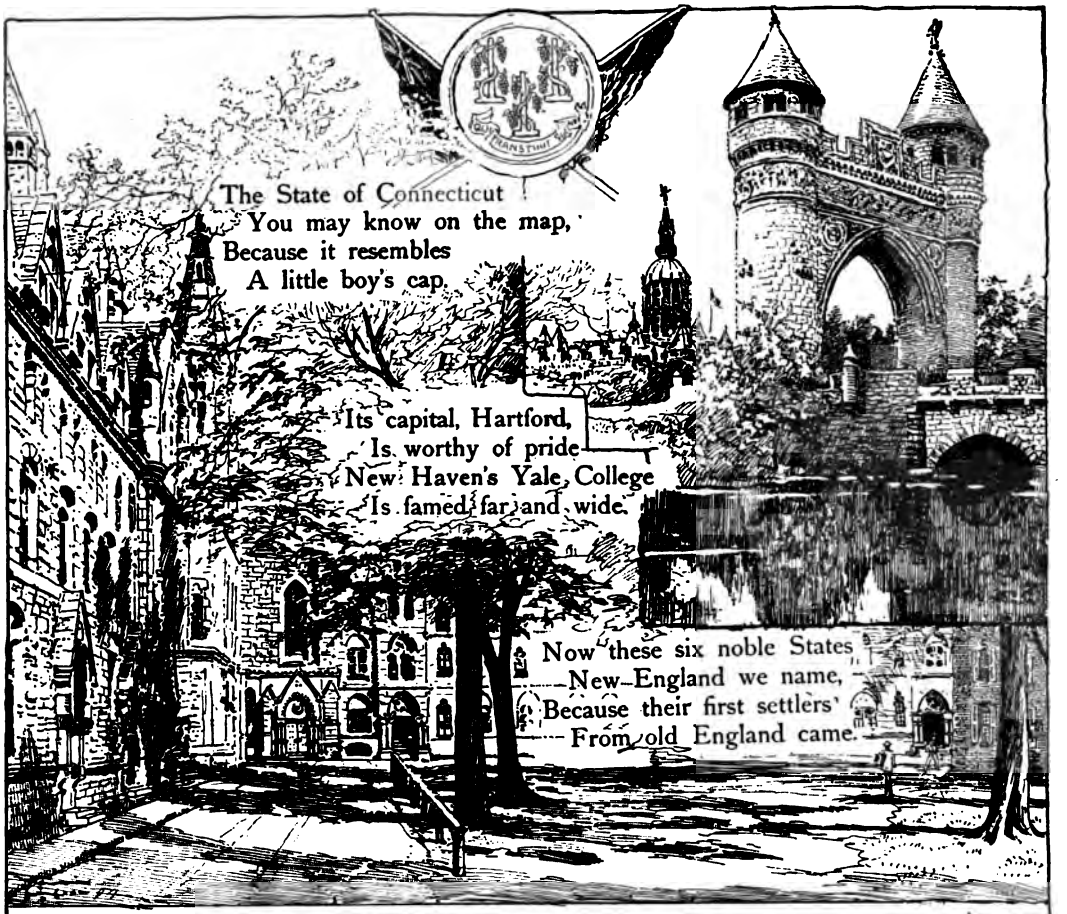
CONNECTICUT.

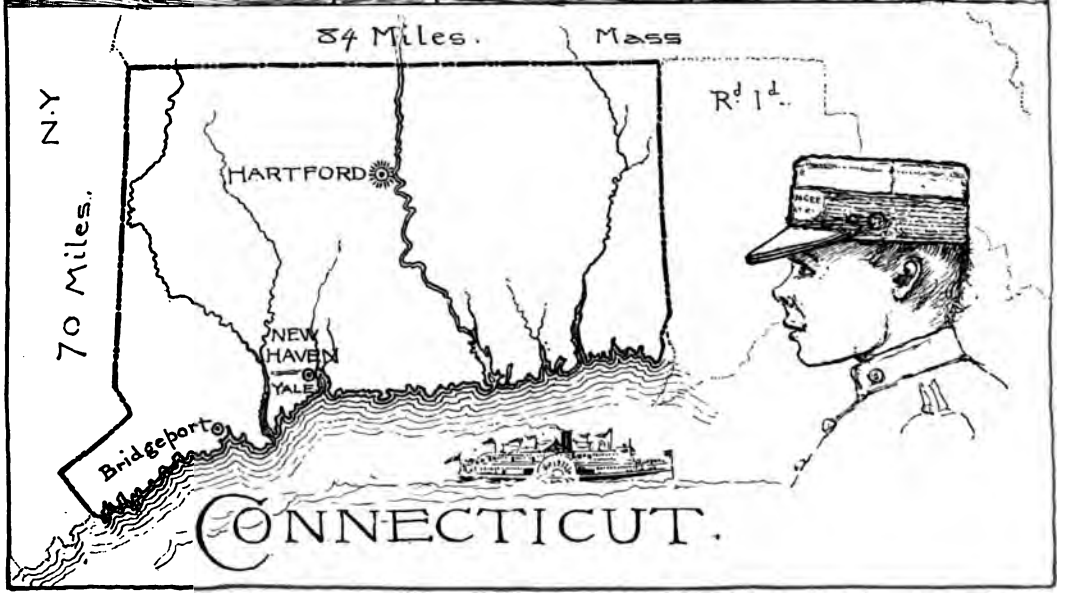
ONE OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES.

Square miles, 4990.
Population (1890), 746,258.
In rank according to population, 29th.
Counties, 8.
Representatives in Congress, 4.
Electoral votes, 6.

First settlement, by the Dutch, at Hartford, 1633; but they soon sold out to the English. Other settlements followed at New Haven, Windsor, and Weathersfield, by people from Massachusetts.

Value of manufactured brass and copper, and all kinds of brass and copper ware (1890), about $25,000,000.
Value of manufactured hats and caps, and materials for (1890), nearly $9,000,000.
Leads in the manufacture of firearms and ammunition.
Principal quarries, red sandstone.
Popular name: "The Nutmeg State."


The State of Connecticut
You may know on the map,
Because it resembles
A little boy's cap.
Its capital, Hartford,
Is worthy of pride.
New Haven's Yale College
Is famed far and wide.
Now these six noble States
New-England we name,
Because their first settlers
From old England came.


84 Miles.
Mass
N.Y
70 Miles.
Rd Id.
HARTFORD
NEW HAVEN
YALE
Bridgeport
CONNECTICUT.

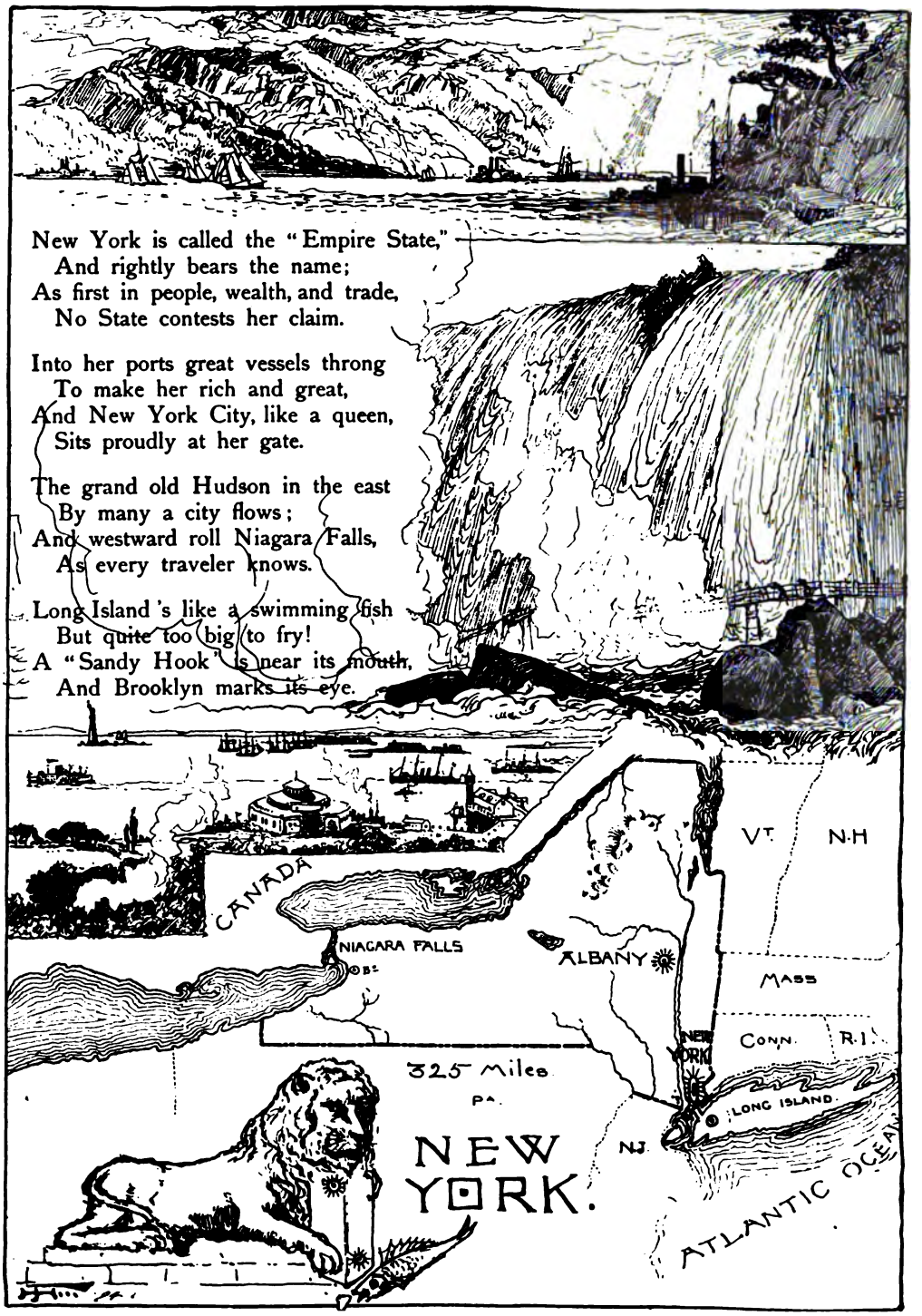
NEW YORK.

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES.

NAMED IN HONOR OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

Square miles, 49,170.
Population (1890), 5,997,853.
In rank according to population, 1st.
Counties, 60.
Representatives in Congress, 34.
Electoral votes, 36.

Printing and publishing, value of products (1890), $69,000,000.
Flouring and grist-mill products (1890), $52,000,000.
Foundry and machine-shop products (1890), $72,000,000.
Pounds of butter (1890), nearly 100,000,000, greatest product of any State.
Hudson River discovered by Henry Hudson, 1609.
First settlement of New York, on Manhattan Island, by the Dutch, 1613–14.
The island was bought from the Indians in 1626 for $24 and a copper kettle.
There are many beautiful lakes in New York State, and two ranges of mountains, the Catskills and Adirondacks.
Popular name: "The Empire State."



New York is called the "Empire State,"
And rightly bears the name;
As first in people, wealth, and trade,
No State contests her claim.

Into her ports great vessels throng
To make her rich and great,
And New York City, like a queen,
Sits proudly at her gate.

The grand old Hudson in the east
By many a city flows;
And westward roll Niagara Falls,
As every traveler knows.

Long Island 's like a swimming fish
But quite too big to fry!
A "Sandy Hook" is near its mouth,
And Brooklyn marks its eye.

NEW JERSEY.

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES.

NAMED FOR THE ISLE OF JERSEY, ENGLAND, AND IN HONOR OF SIR GEORGE CARTERET, BECAUSE HE WAS A NATIVE OF THE ISLE.

Square miles, 7,815.
Population, 1,444,933.
In rank according to population, 18th.
Counties, 21.
Representatives in Congress, 8.
Electoral votes, 10.

Value of manufactured silk and silk-goods (1890), $30,760,371.
Foundry and machine-shop products, iron and steel (1890), nearly $30,000,000.
Leads in the manufacture of pottery and glass.
Value of patent and enameled leather product (1890), $5,430,000.
Number of bushels of potatoes grown (1890), white, 4,055,851.
Number of bushels of potatoes grown (1890), sweet, 2,254,344.
The first settlements of New Jersey were by the Dutch, 1617 to 1623, at Bergen and Fort Nassau.
Popular name: "The Blue State."

For factories and thriving farms
New Jersey is renowned;
The storied Catskills northward rise,
While southward plains abound.

For fine sea-bathing thousands come
From cities far and near,
To Atlantic City, Asbury Park,
And Long Branch, every year.

If like this State a boy were washed,
He surely would go frantic—
His face in the river Delaware,
His back by the Atlantic!

Across the frozen Delaware,
Your books will tell you when,
Washington went to Trenton town
And captured a thousand men.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES.

Square miles, 45,215.
Population (1890), 5,258,014.
In rank according to population, 2d.
Counties, 67.
Representatives in Congress, 30.
Electoral votes, 32.

Value of glass manufactured (1890), over $17,000,000.
Value of foundry and machine-shop products, iron and steel, nails and iron work (1890), $362,965,647.
Tons of coal produced (1889), 81,719,059.
Dozens of eggs (1890), over 50,000,000.

Philadelphia means "The City of Brotherly Love." It was founded by the Quakers, and Philadelphia has ever been one of the most peaceable and law-abiding of cities.

The First Continental Congress met here September 5, 1774; and, with the exception of short periods, Philadelphia was the seat of government till 1800.

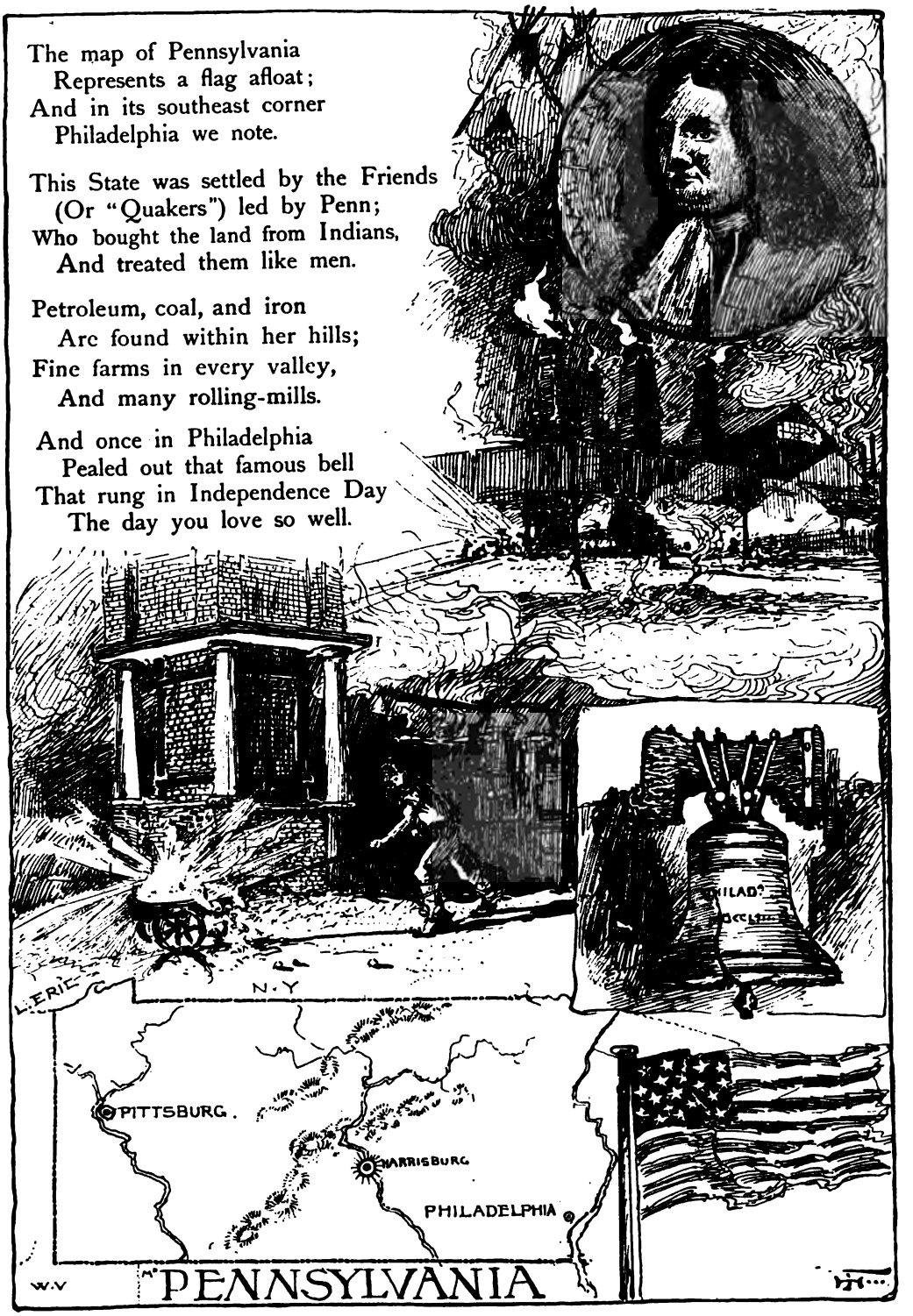
A popular name for Pennsylvania is "The Keystone State," because if the original thirteen from New Hampshire to Georgia were placed in the form of an arch, Pennsylvania would occupy the middle position, being seventh from either base.

The map of Pennsylvania
  Represents a flag afloat;
And in its southeast corner
  Philadelphia we note.

This State was settled by the Friends
  (Or "Quakers") led by Penn;
Who bought the land from Indians,
  And treated them like men.

Petroleum, coal, and iron
  Are found within her hills;
Fine farms in every valley,
  And many rolling-mills.

And once in Philadelphia
  Pealed out that famous bell
That rung in Independence Day
  The day you love so well.

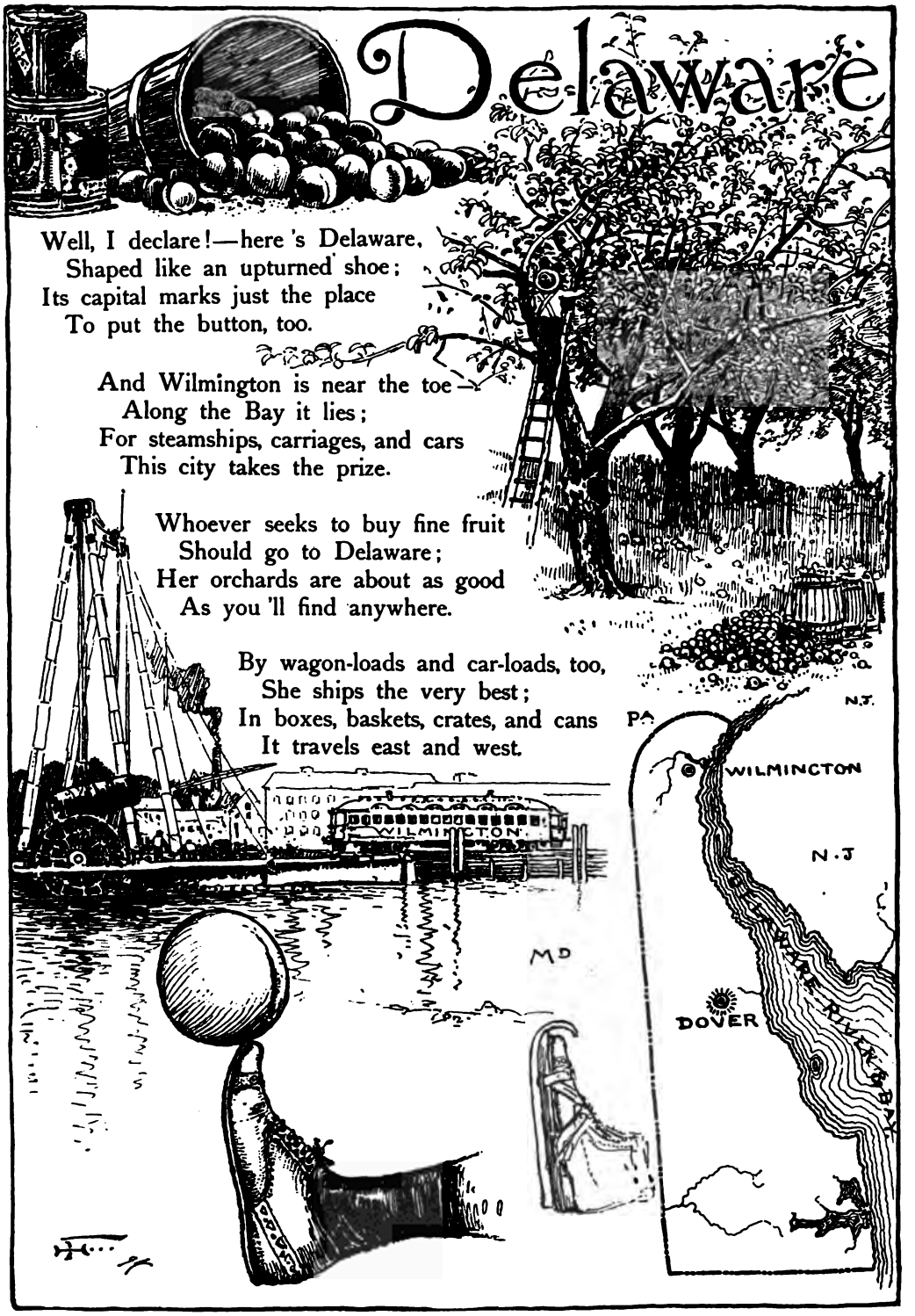


DELAWARE.

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES.

Square miles, 2,050.
Population (1890), 168,493.
In rank according to population, 42d.
Counties, 3.
Representatives in Congress, 1.
Electoral votes, 3.

Railroad and street cars, making and repairing (1890), $3,291,293.
Ship-building (1890), $2,044,313.
Leather, morocco (1890), $4,015,694.
The Delaware River was discovered by the Dutch navigator Hudson, in 1609.
First settlement made by thirty Hollanders under De Vries, near Lewes, 1610, and destroyed by the Indians three years later.
Next settlement by Swedes and Finns, in 1638, who called the country Nya Sveriga, or New Sweden. Their forts were attacked and captured by the Dutch, in 1655. The land came into English possession, 1664. It was governed as part of Pennsylvania from 1683 to 1703. Declared itself independent of Great Britain, 1776. Furnished a valiant regiment for the Revolutionary War, and was the first State to ratify the Constitution, December 7, 1787.
Popular name: "The Blue Hen State."



Well, I declare!—here 's Delaware,
Shaped like an upturned shoe;
Its capital marks just the place
To put the button, too.

And Wilmington is near the toe—
Along the Bay it lies;
For steamships, carriages, and cars
This city takes the prize.

Whoever seeks to buy fine fruit
Should go to Delaware;
Her orchards are about as good
As you 'll find anywhere.

By wagon-loads and car-loads, too,
She ships the very best;
In boxes, baskets, crates, and cans
It travels east and west.

MARYLAND.

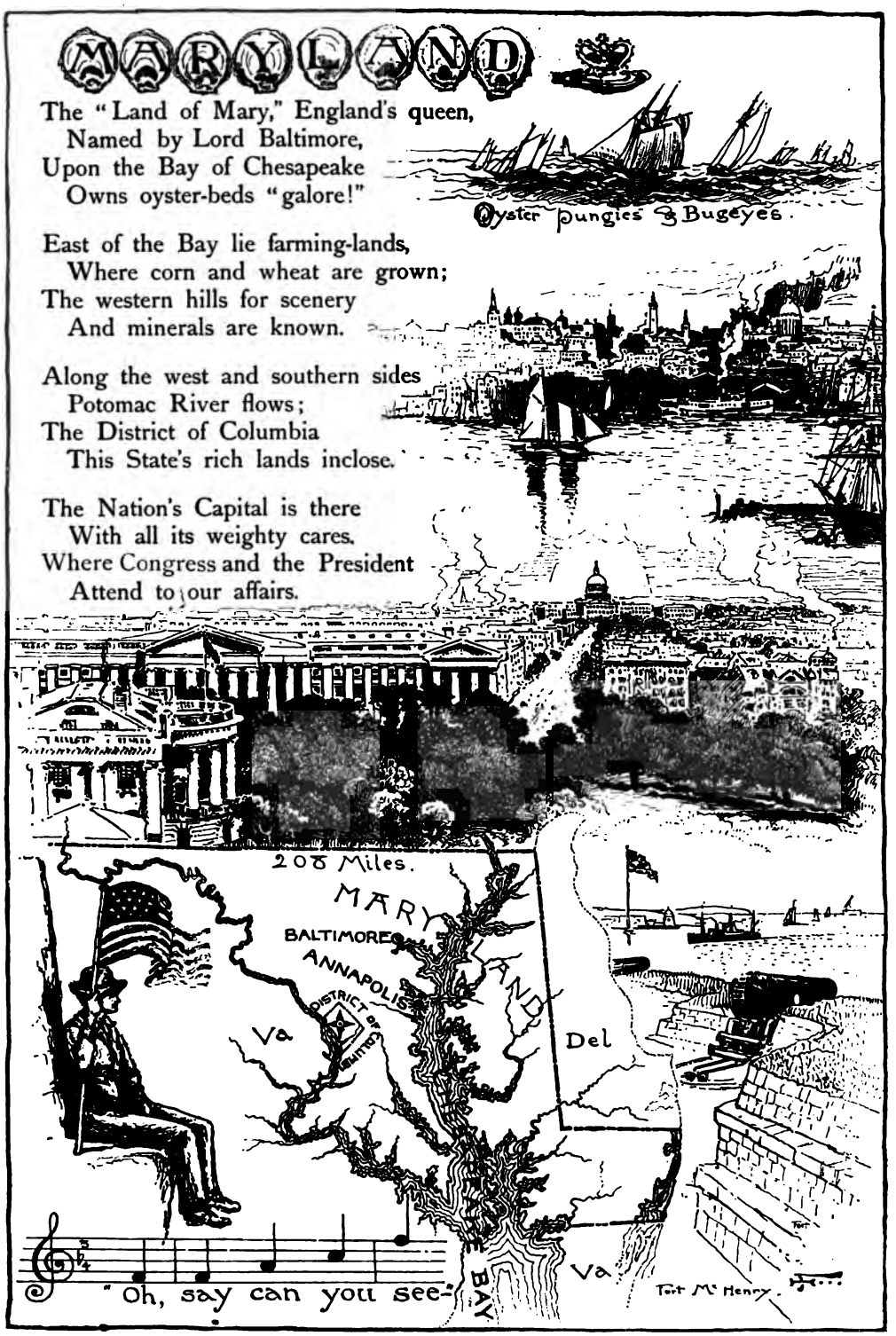
ONE OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES.

NAMED IN HONOR OF HENRIETTA MARIA, WIFE OF CHARLES I. OF ENGLAND.

Square miles, 12,210.
Population (1890), 1,042,390.
In rank according to population, 27th.
Counties, 23.
Representatives in Congress, 6.
Electoral votes, 8.

Tons of coal produced (1889), nearly 3,000,000.
Ounces of gold (1889), 501 (worth about $20 an ounce — a little over $10,000).
Value of canned and preserved foods, oysters, fish, fruits, and vegetables, $10,030,500.
Value of oysters (1890), $4,467,325.

Two hundred people sent from England by Lord Baltimore, in 1633, to make the settlement of Maryland, were brought over in two vessels named the "Ark" and the "Dove."
There was for a long time a dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania over their boundary line. This was settled in 1760 by what was called, from the names of the surveyors who located it, "Mason and Dixon's line."
Area of the District of Columbia, 70 square miles.
Population (1890), 230,392.
Popular name: "The Monumental State."



The "Land of Mary," England's queen,
Named by Lord Baltimore,
Upon the Bay of Chesapeake
Owns oyster-beds "galore!"

East of the Bay lie farming-lands,
Where corn and wheat are grown;
The western hills for scenery
And minerals are known.

Along the west and southern sides
Potomac River flows;
The District of Columbia
This State's rich lands inclose.

The Nation's Capital is there
With all its weighty cares.
Where Congress and the President
Attend to our affairs.

VIRGINIA.

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES.

NAMED FOR "THE VIRGIN QUEEN" ELIZABETH.

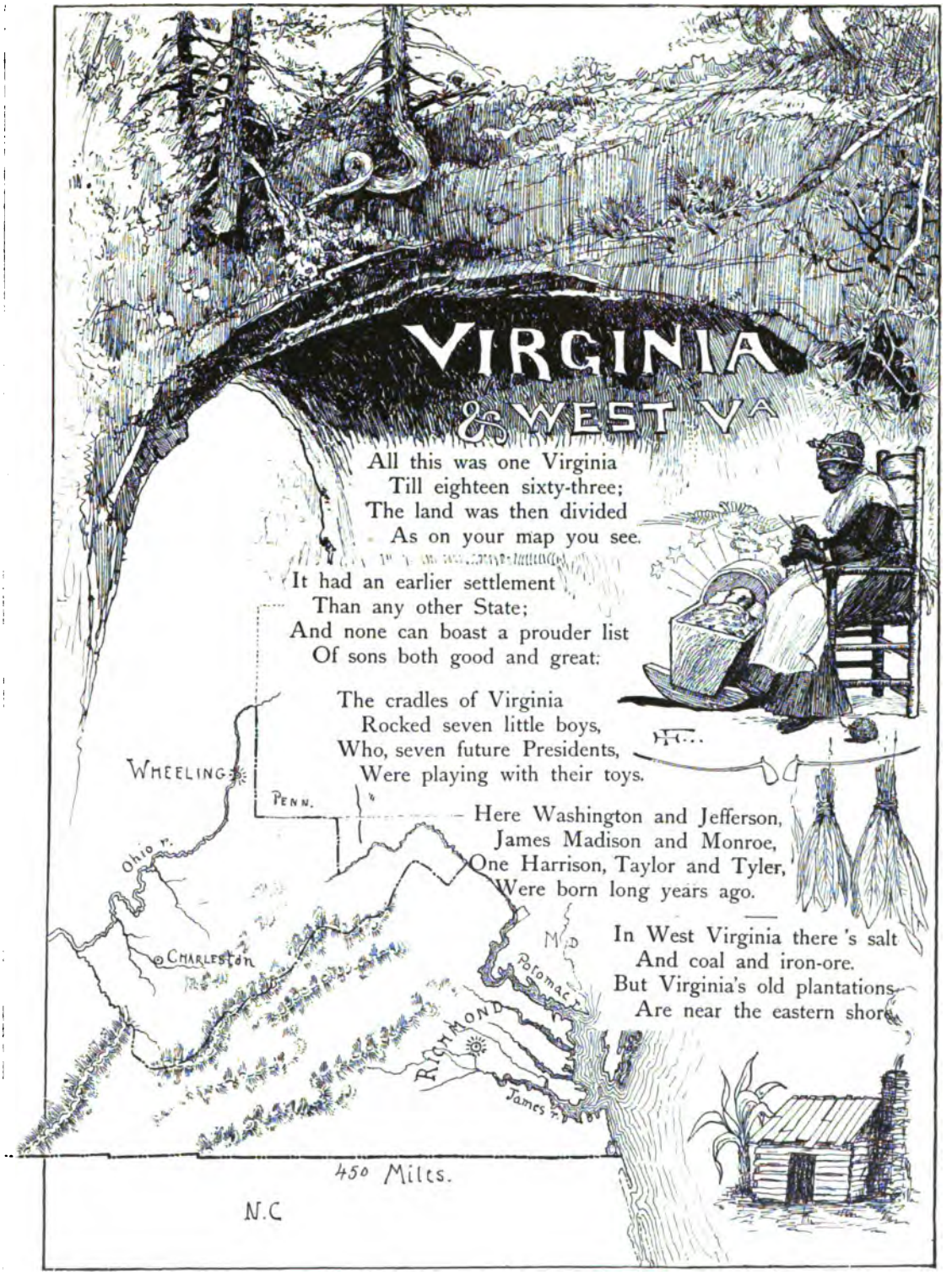
Square miles (since the separation of West Virginia), 42,450.
Population (1890), 1,665,980.
In rank according to population, 15th.
Counties, 118.
Representatives in Congress, 10.
Electoral votes, 12.

Value of flour and grist-mill products (1890), $12,000,000.
Value of tobacco grown, and its products, about $22,000,000.
Value of gold produced (1889), about $2,500.
Value of silver (by U. S. Government Report), $12.
First settlement of Virginia was at Jamestown, 1607.
First negro slaves were brought here from Africa, 1619.
Popular names: "The Old Dominion," and "Mother of Presidents."

WEST VIRGINIA.

Square miles, 23,000.
Population, 762,794.
In rank according to population, 28th.
Counties, 54.
Representatives in Congress, 4.
Electoral votes, 6.

Value of steel and iron products (1890), $11,000,000.
Salt produced per year in the Kanawha and Ohio Valleys, about 100,000 barrels.



All this was one Virginia
Till eighteen sixty-three;
The land was then divided
As on your map you see.

It had an earlier settlement
Than any other State;
And none can boast a prouder list
Of sons both good and great:

The cradles of Virginia
Rocked seven little boys,
Who, seven future Presidents,
Were playing with their toys.

Here Washington and Jefferson,
James Madison and Monroe,
One Harrison, Taylor and Tyler,
Were born long years ago.

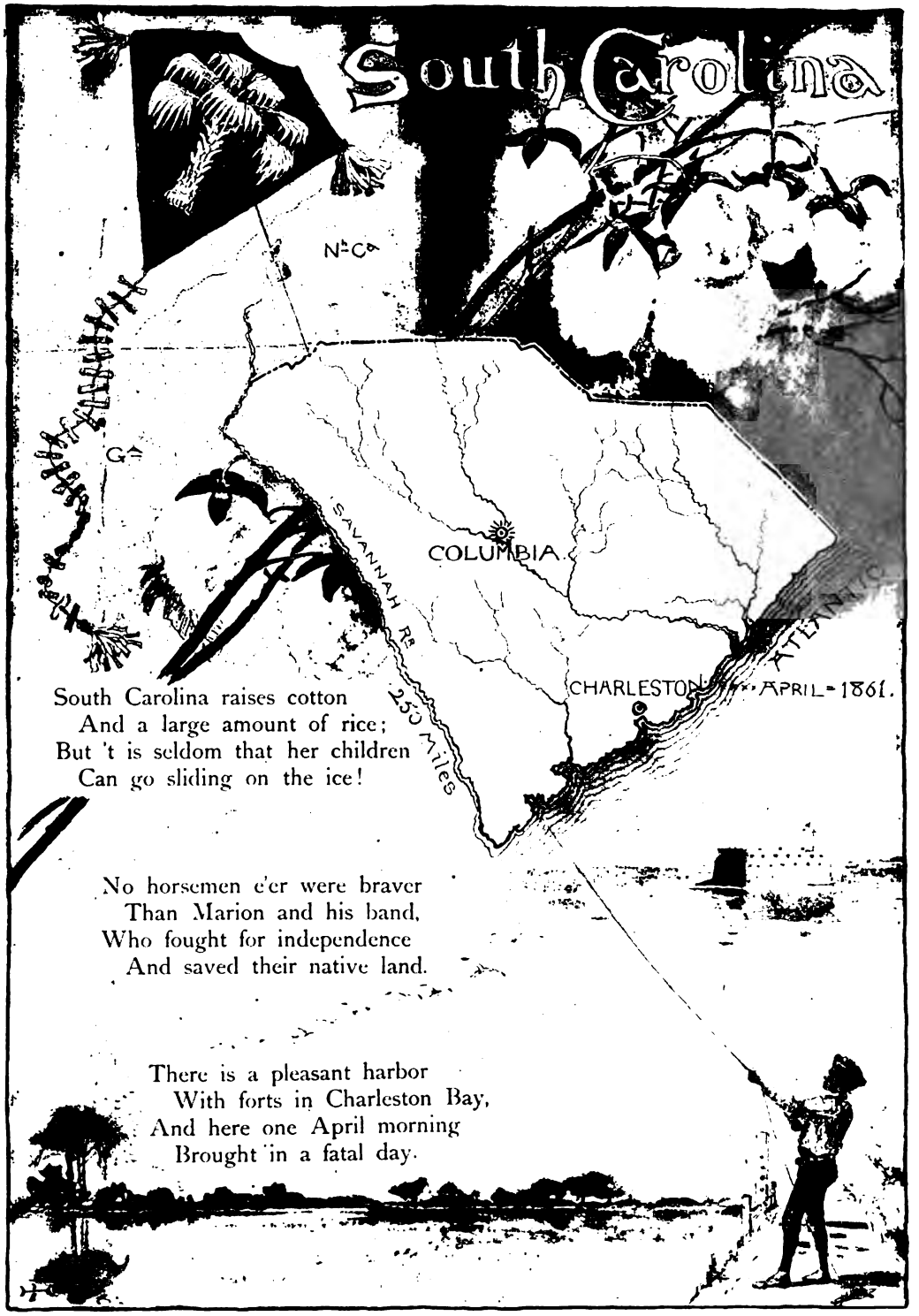
In West Virginia there 's salt
And coal and iron-ore.
But Virginia's old plantations
Are near the eastern shore.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES.

Square miles, 30,570.
Population (1890), 1,151,149.
In rank according to population, 23d.
Counties, 32.
Representatives in Congress, 7.
Electoral votes, 9.

Acres planted in cotton (1890), 1,987,469.
Number of cotton-bales produced, 747,140.
Acres in rice (1890), 42,238.
Pounds of rice produced, 30,338,951.
Value of fertilizers from phosphate-beds (1890), $4,417,000.
Gold (1889), about $45,000.
Silver (1889), $200.
In 1850 the State produced about 160,000,000 pounds of rice.
The State is famous for a fine cotton known as "Sea Island Cotton."
On April 12, 1861, the attack was made on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. This was the beginning, "the first gun," of our terrible Civil War.
Popular name: "The Palmetto State."



South Carolina raises cotton
And a large amount of rice;
But 't is seldom that her children
Can go sliding on the ice!

No horsemen e'er were braver
Than Marion and his band,
Who fought for independence
And saved their native land.

There is a pleasant harbor
With forts in Charleston Bay,
And here one April morning
Brought in a fatal day.

GEORGIA.

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES.

Square miles, 59,475.
Population (1890), 1,837,353.
In rank according to population, 12th.
Counties, 136.
Representatives in Congress, 11.
Electoral votes, 13.

Acres planted in cotton (1890), 3,345,104.
Number of bales produced, 1,191,846.
Bushels of wheat (1880), 3,159,771.
Bushels of corn (1890), 29,000,000.
Value of cotton goods manufactured (1890), $12,075,629.
Gold product (1889), $119,000.
Silver product (1889), about $400.
Since 1829 the mines of Georgia have produced between eight and ten million dollars' worth of gold.
The first settlement of Georgia was at Savannah, in the spring of 1733.
Atlanta is sometimes called "The Chicago of the South," because of its rapid growth since the Civil War.
Popular name: "The Empire State of the South."

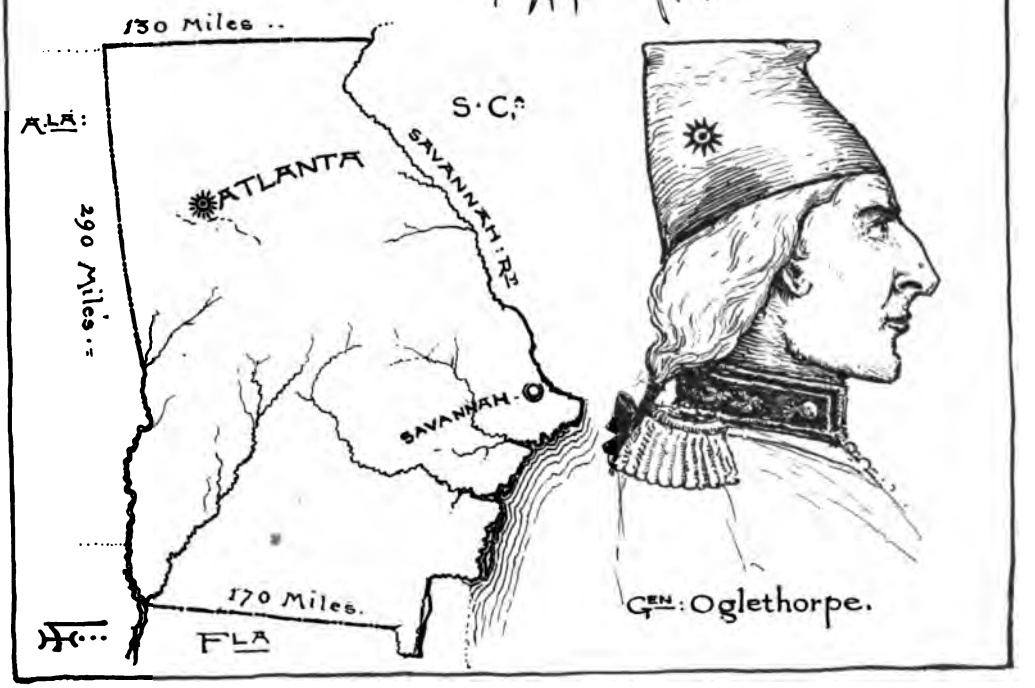
GEORGIA

General Oglethorpe from England
A colony did bring;
And named the thirteenth of the States
For the second George, his King.

Now Georgia 's called by many
"The Empire State of the South";
Its largest port, Savannah,
Is near the Savannah's mouth.

All grains are grown in Georgia,
And cotton,—many bales;
It is as large as England,
Including also Wales.

The capital, Atlanta,
A city far renowned,
In beauty has arisen,
From her ashes on the ground.

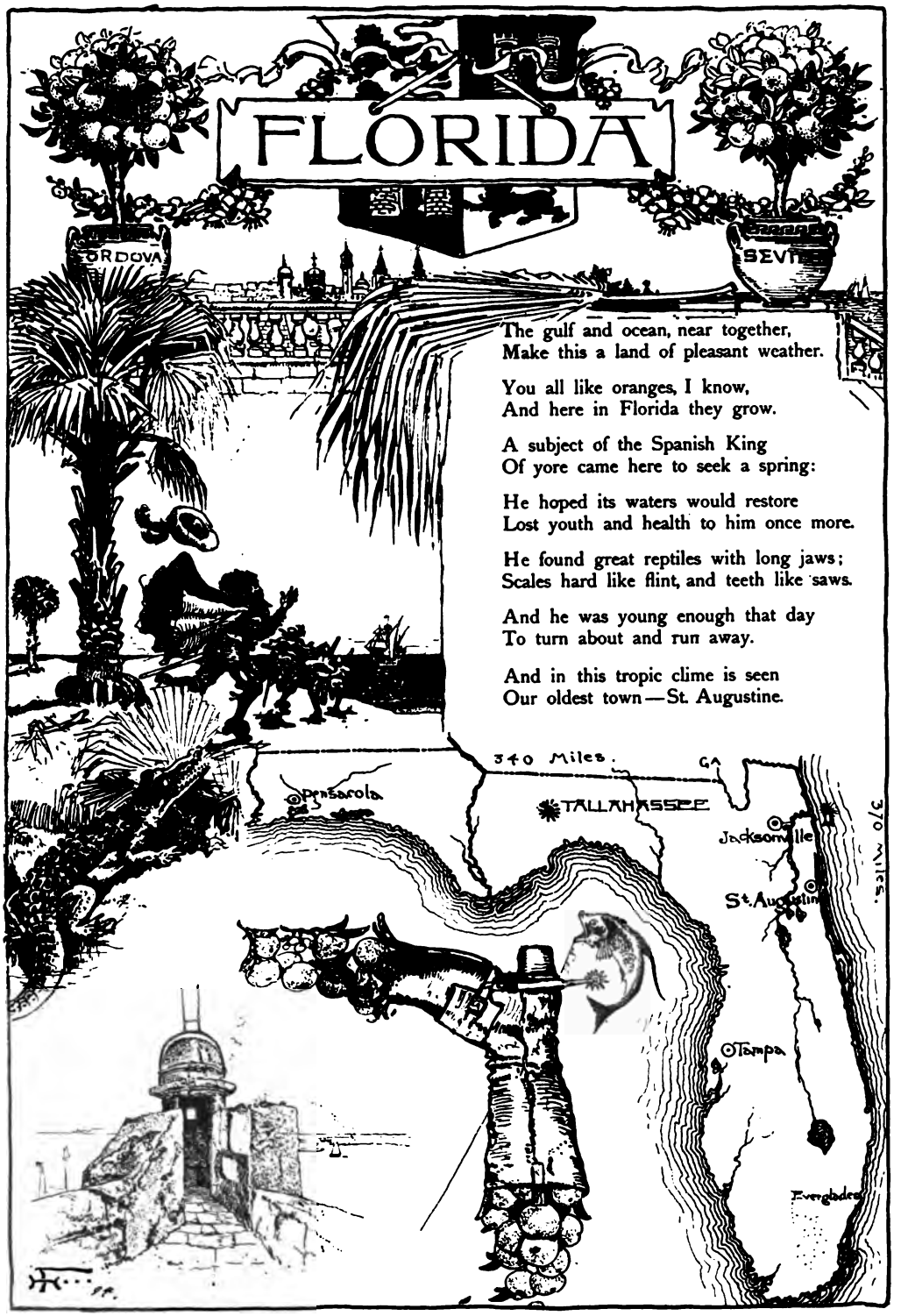


FLORIDA.

FOURTEENTH STATE ADMITTED TO THE UNION, 1845.

Square miles, 58,680.
Population (1890), 391,422.
In rank according to population, 32d.
Counties, 39.
Representatives in Congress, 2.
Electoral votes, 4.

Oranges produced in 1885, 900,000 boxes; in 1894, 4,800,000.
Value of lumber products (1890), about $5,500,000.
Value of sponge fisheries product (1890), $281,754.
The first European visitors were Ponce de Leon and his followers, who landed in 1513 at or near the site of St. Augustine. A fort was built there in 1565. Land again explored by De Soto in 1539. Pensacola was settled by Spaniards in 1696.
Florida was ceded to Great Britain by Spain in exchange for Cuba, 1763. Ceded again to Spain by United States, Treaty of 1783. Restored to the United States by Treaty of 1819. Possession taken, 1821.
Florida was the home of the Seminole Indians till 1842, when, after a seven years' war, most of them were sent to the Indian Territory.
Popular name: "The Everglade State," or "The Flowery State."



The gulf and ocean, near together,
Make this a land of pleasant weather.

You all like oranges, I know,
And here in Florida they grow.

A subject of the Spanish King
Of yore came here to seek a spring:

He hoped its waters would restore
Lost youth and health to him once more.

He found great reptiles with long jaws;
Scales hard like flint, and teeth like saws.

And he was young enough that day
To turn about and run away.

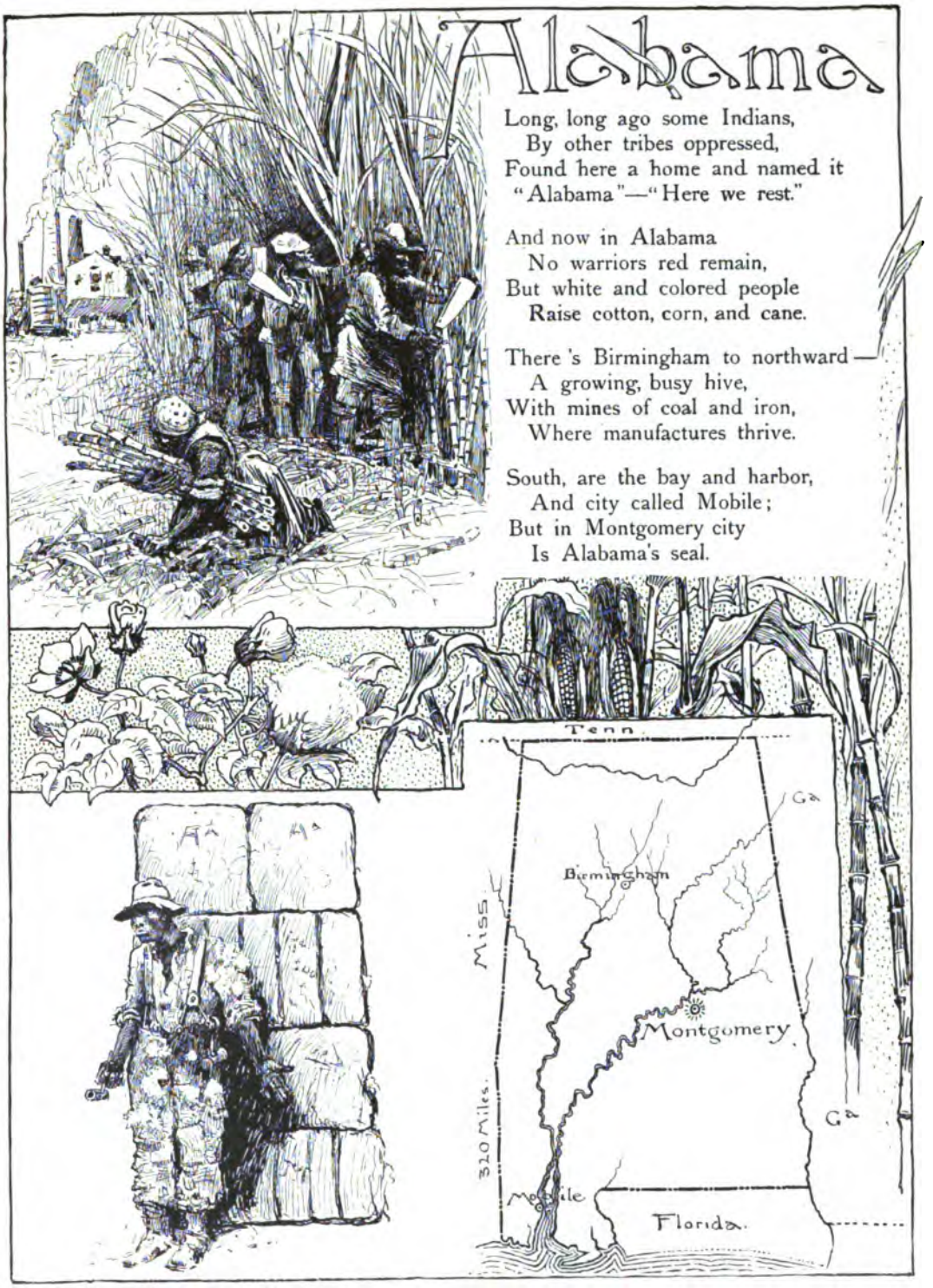
And in this tropic clime is seen
Our oldest town—St. Augustine.

ALABAMA.

Once a part of the territory of Georgia, except a strip along the coast which was held by Spain as part of Florida. This territory was made a part of territory of Mississippi, 1798. Separated from Mississippi in 1817, and admitted to the Union in 1819.

Square miles, 52,250.
Population, 1,513,017.
In rank according to population, 17th.
Counties, 65.
Representatives in Congress, 9.
Electoral votes, 10.

Acres of cotton-fields (1890), 2,761,165.
Number of cotton-bales produced, 915,210.
Bushels of Indian corn, 30,000,000.
Gallons of molasses and sorghum, 3,576,120.
Tons of coal (1890), 3,572,903.
Foundry and machine-shop products: iron and steel (1890), nearly $15,000,000; gold (1889), $1500; silver, $85.
First settlement in Alabama was by the French in 1702.
Popular name: "The Cotton State."


Alabama
Long, long ago some Indians,
By other tribes oppressed,
Found here a home and named it
"Alabama"—"Here we rest."
And now in Alabama
No warriors red remain,
But white and colored people
Raise cotton, corn, and cane.
There 's Birmingham to northward—
A growing, busy hive,
With mines of coal and iron,
Where manufactures thrive.
South, are the bay and harbor,
And city called Mobile;
But in Montgomery city
Is Alabama's seal.
Tenn.
Ga.
Birmingham
Miss.
Montgomery
310 Miles.
Ga.
Mobile
Florida.

MISSISSIPPI.

SEVENTH STATE ADMITTED TO THE UNION UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, 1817.

Square miles, 46,310.
Population, 1,289,600.
In rank according to population, 21st.
Counties, 76.
Representatives in Congress, 7.
Electoral votes, 9.

Bushels of corn (1890), 26,000,000.
Acres of cotton-fields, 2,883,000.
Bales of cotton, 1,154,125.
Value of cotton-seed oil and cake, $2,406,628.
Value of cotton goods manufactured, $1,333,000.
Value of lumber products (1890), $5,670,000.
The southern part of Mississippi was once held by Spain as part of Florida. The rest was claimed and settled by French (Natchez founded in 1716). Part of the territory was conveyed by Napoleon to the United States by the "Louisiana purchase," 1803.
Popular name: "The Eagle State."

Algonquins pointing to the stream
Spake to their sons and daughters:
"The Mississippi 't is," they said;
Which means the "Father of Waters."

To where Missouri has its source,
Among Montana's fountains,
The Mississippi should have had
One name — from Gulf to mountains.

This State in shape is like a coat:
This will not be forgotten
If you remember that its soil
Ranks high for growing cotton.

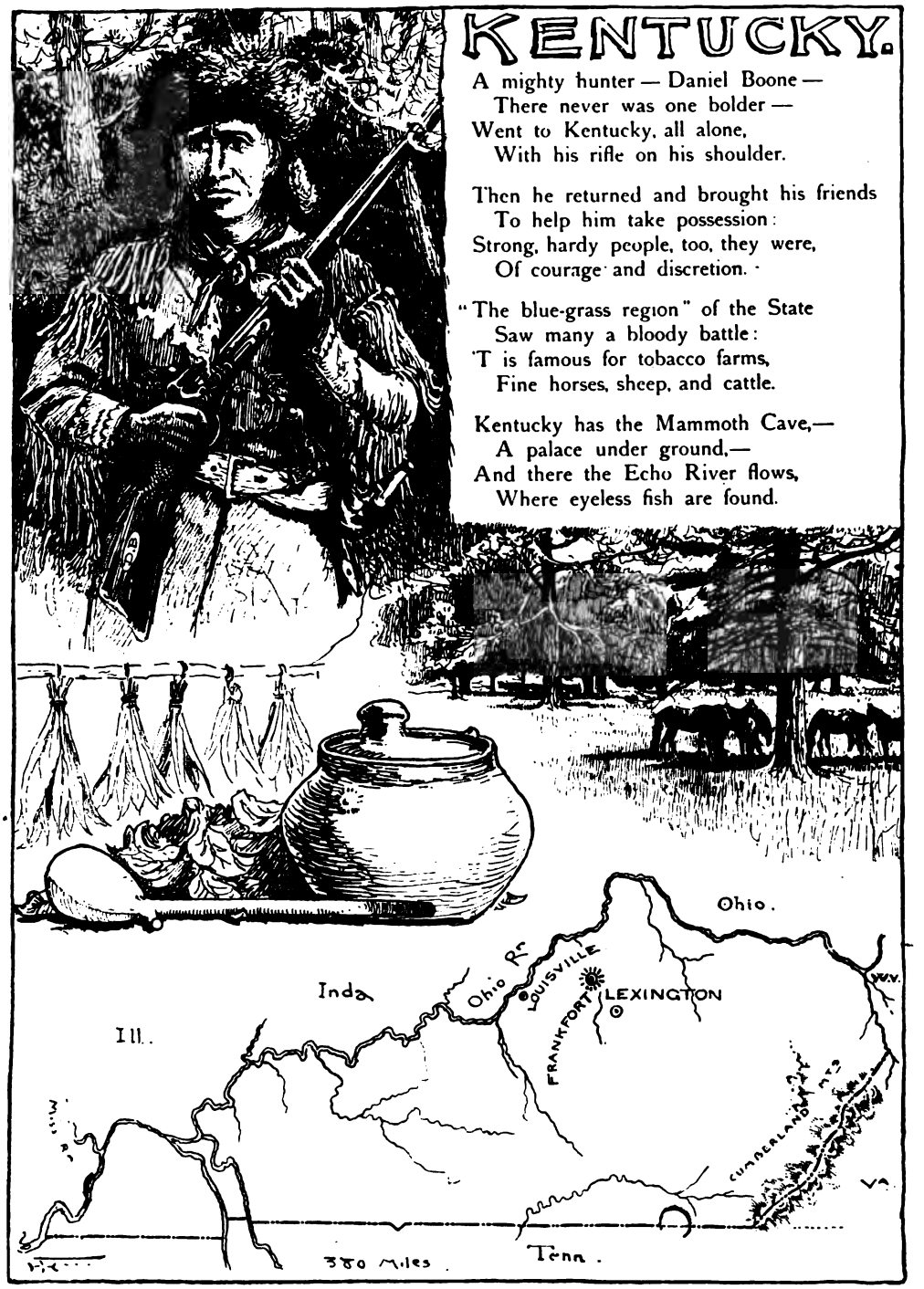
And as a name for the capital,
Her people have selected
That of a very valiant man —
A President, twice elected.

KENTUCKY.

EXPLORED BY DANIEL BOONE, 1769. FIRST TOWNS, HARRODSBURG AND BOONESBOROUGH, 1774–75. MADE A COUNTY OF VIRGINIA, 1776. THE SECOND STATE ADMITTED TO THE UNION, 1792.

Square miles, 40,400.
Population (1890), 1,858,635.
In rank according to population, 11th.
Counties, 119.
Representatives in Congress, 11.
Electoral votes, 13.

Number of live-stock on hand (1890), 70,000,000; of which horses were 401,000; mules were 151,000; and swine were 2,036,000.
Pounds of tobacco, 221,880,303.
Value of flour and grist-mill products, $9,681,000.
Value of cooperage, cordage, and twine, $2,574,000.
Popular name: "The Blue-Grass State."



KENTUCKY.

A mighty hunter — Daniel Boone —
There never was one bolder —
Went to Kentucky, all alone,
With his rifle on his shoulder.

Then he returned and brought his friends
To help him take possession:
Strong, hardy people, too, they were,
Of courage and discretion.

"The blue-grass region" of the State
Saw many a bloody battle:
'T is famous for tobacco farms,
Fine horses, sheep, and cattle.

Kentucky has the Mammoth Cave,—
A palace under ground,—
And there the Echo River flows,
Where eyeless fish are found.

TENNESSEE.

THIRD STATE ADMITTED TO THE UNION, 1794.

Square miles, 42,050.
Population (1890), 1,767,518.
In rank according to population, 13th.
Counties, 96.
Representatives in Congress, 10.
Electoral votes, 12.

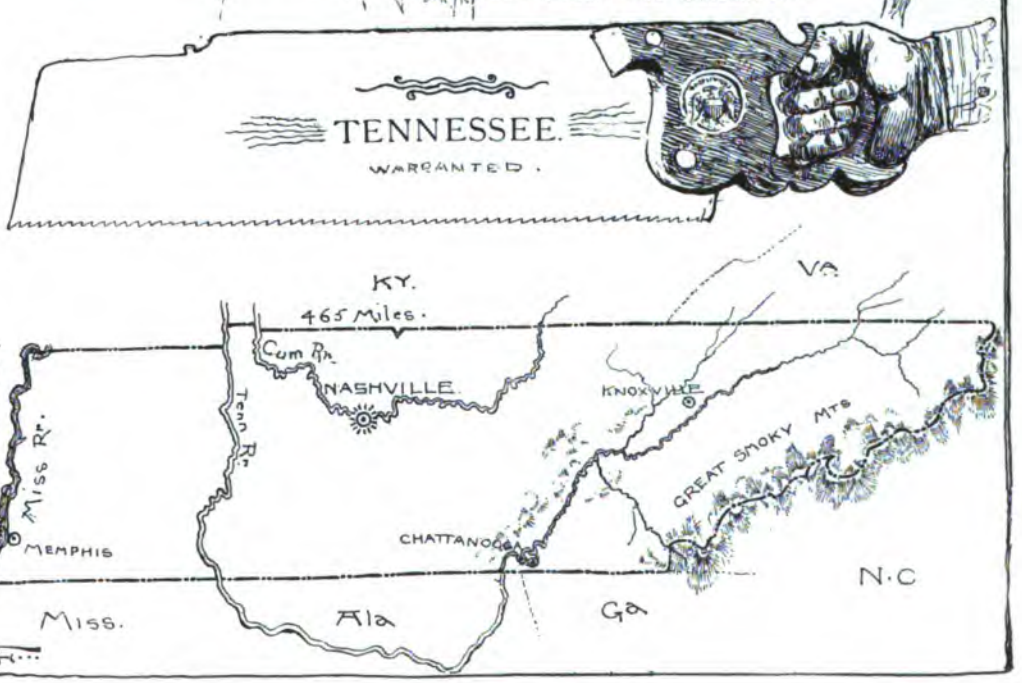
Value of lumber and log products, (1890), over $12,000,000.
Value of flour and grist-mill products (1890), $12,474,000.
Value of marble and stone work, nearly $1,000,000.
Value of gold (1880), 97 ounces, worth nearly $2000.
Gallons of milk (1890), 107,000,000.
Pounds of butter (1890), 28,314,000.
Horses owned, 300,000; mules, 200,000; chickens, 12,000,000.
As told in the Rhyme of North Carolina, Tennessee was at first part of that State. First permanent settlement made near Knoxville, in 1756.
During the Civil War, more important battles were fought in Tennessee than in any other State except Virginia.
Popular name: "The Volunteer State."

Of Tennessee the meaning
Is, "River with the bend,"
And rivers run below the State,
And across, at either end.

This State mines coal and iron
And marble, pink or green;
It has a healthy climate,
And many a lovely scene.

Knoxville, Nashville, Memphis,
Are handsome cities three,—
And Chattanooga also
Is worth a trip to see.

The heights of Lookout Mountain
Above the mist and cloud,
Once knew the tread of armies,
And roar of battle loud.

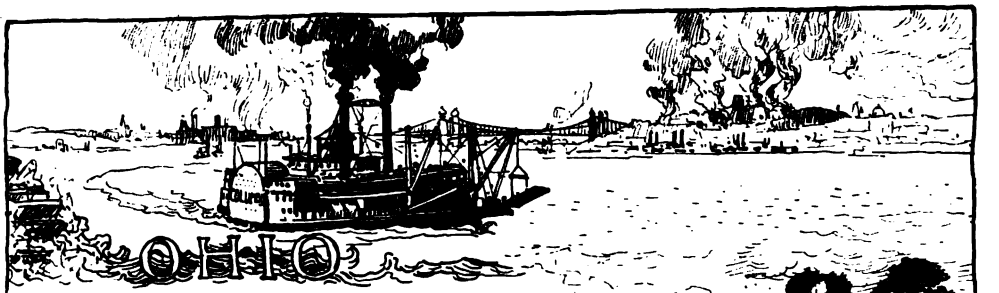


OHIO.

FOURTH STATE ADMITTED TO THE UNION, 1802.

Square miles, 41,060.
Population (1890), 3,672,316.
In rank according to population, 4th.
Counties, 88.
Representatives in Congress, 21.
Electoral votes, 23.

Value of flouring and grist-mill products (1890), $39,468,409.
Value of agricultural machinery manufactured, $14,338,258.
Coal (1889), about 10,000,000 tons.
Bushels of apples (1890), 13,789,278.
Number of sheep, 4,060,729.
Pounds of wool, 20,987,574.
Pounds of butter, 74,990,307.
Ohio was part of the Northwest Territory (set apart 1787, and slavery prohibited therein).
The Ohio River was discovered by La Salle about 1669. Country was later claimed by both French and English. Ceded by France to Great Britain, treaty of 1763. First permanent settlement, at Marietta, in 1788.
President Wm. Henry Harrison was elected while a resident of Ohio, though born in Virginia.
President Benjamin Harrison was born in Ohio, but elected while a resident of Indiana.
The Presidents Grant, Garfield, and Hayes were natives of Ohio.
Popular name, "The Buckeye State."



OHIO

Ohio is proud of cities three,
  The name of each begins with *C*.

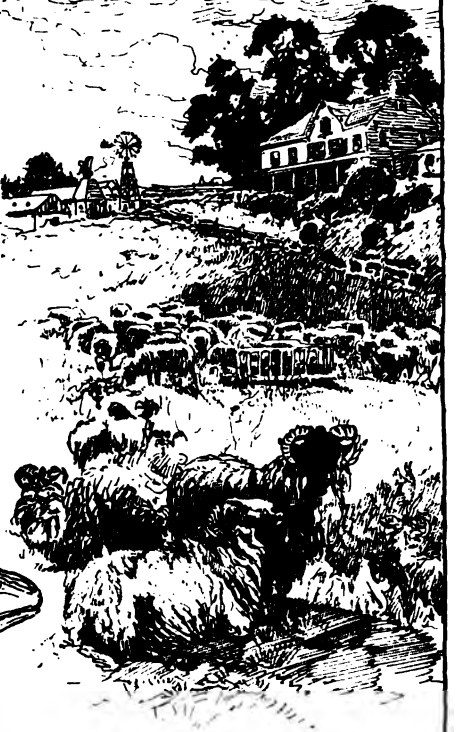
She 's also given Presidents three,
  Their names beginning with *H* or *G*.

'T is a land of farms, and homes, and schools,
  A land where law and order rules.

Remember her capital's name, to know
  Who found America, long ago.

Now tell the name — or pay a fine —
  Of th' river along her southern line.

By looking sharp, you will not fail
  In Erie Lake to find a whale.



INDIANA.

SIXTH STATE ADMITTED TO THE UNION, 1816.

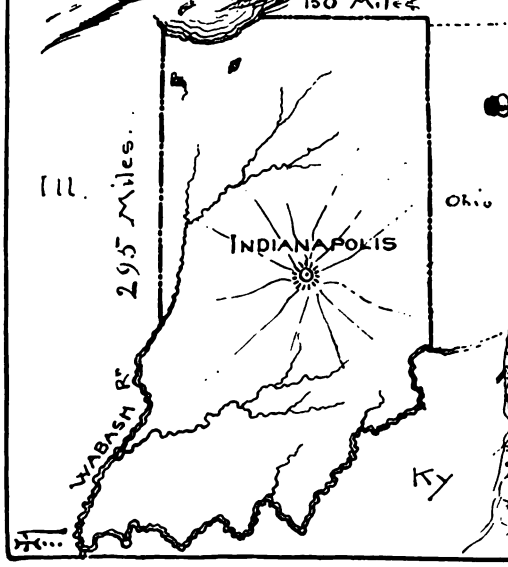
Square miles, 36,350.
Population (1890), 2,192,404.
In rank according to population, 6th.
Counties, 92.
Representatives in Congress, 13.
Electoral votes, 15.

Value of flour and grist-mill products (1890), $31,239,000.
Value of furniture and cabinet-making, $7,114,000.
Value of carriage and wagon materials, $2,282,000.
Bushels of apples, 8,784,000.
Bushels of cherries, 199,000.
Acres in meadow, 2,330,504.
First settlement of Indiana, by French at Vincennes, about the year 1700.
Battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1812.
Indianapolis, the capital, is known as "The Railroad City."
As drawn on the map, the city, with the roads entering it, is often compared to a spider's web.
The State has large fields producing natural gas and coal.
Popular name, "The Hoosier State."

Indiana was named for the Indians,
Because, when the country was new,
They were there by hundreds and thousands—
And exceedingly troublesome, too,
Till General Harrison whipped them
In the battle of Tippecanoe.

'T is now a rich country for farming,
Where children arise with the sun,
And race all about in the orchards
And meadows, with frolic and fun,
Never caring how many great railroads
To Indianapolis run.

Some of her thriving cities
As frontier outposts began;
Fort Wayne was named for a general
Who at Stony Point charged in the van,
And afterward conquered the Indians,—
A gallant and soldierly man.



MICHIGAN.

THIRTEENTH STATE ADMITTED TO THE UNION, 1837.

Square miles, 58,915.
Population (1890), 2,093,884.
In rank according to population, 9th.
Counties, 85.
Representatives in Congress, 12.
Electoral votes, 14.

Value of lumber products, logs, etc. (1890), $73,484,306.
Value of planing-mill products, sash, doors, and blinds, $10,007,603.
Value of wooden packing-boxes, $1,243,791.
Value of other timber products, $9,637,663.
Value of flour and grist-mill products, about $23,000,000.
Value of products of ship-building (1890), $4,710,000.
Value of salt, $2,046,000.
Bushels of apples (1889), 13,154,000.
Copper produced (1895), 129,573,876 pounds, average price 10 cents per pound, or $12,957,387. (The copper of Michigan is "native" pure copper. There is no copper *ore* to pay for working.)
Leaving out coal, this State leads all in the value of her mineral productions in 1889, $70,000,000.
Gold (1889), 4,210 oz., about $97,000.
Silver, 14,607 oz., about $8,700.
Iron ore (1889), 5,856,169 tons.
Michigan was part of the Northwest Territory, and formed part of Indiana from 1787 to 1805.
First settlement, French mission, founded by Father Marquette and others, at Sault (pronounced soo) Ste. Marie.
The city of Detroit was founded by French, under Cadillac, 1701.
Mackinac (final c silent), "The Picturesque Isle."
Popular name, "Wolverine State."

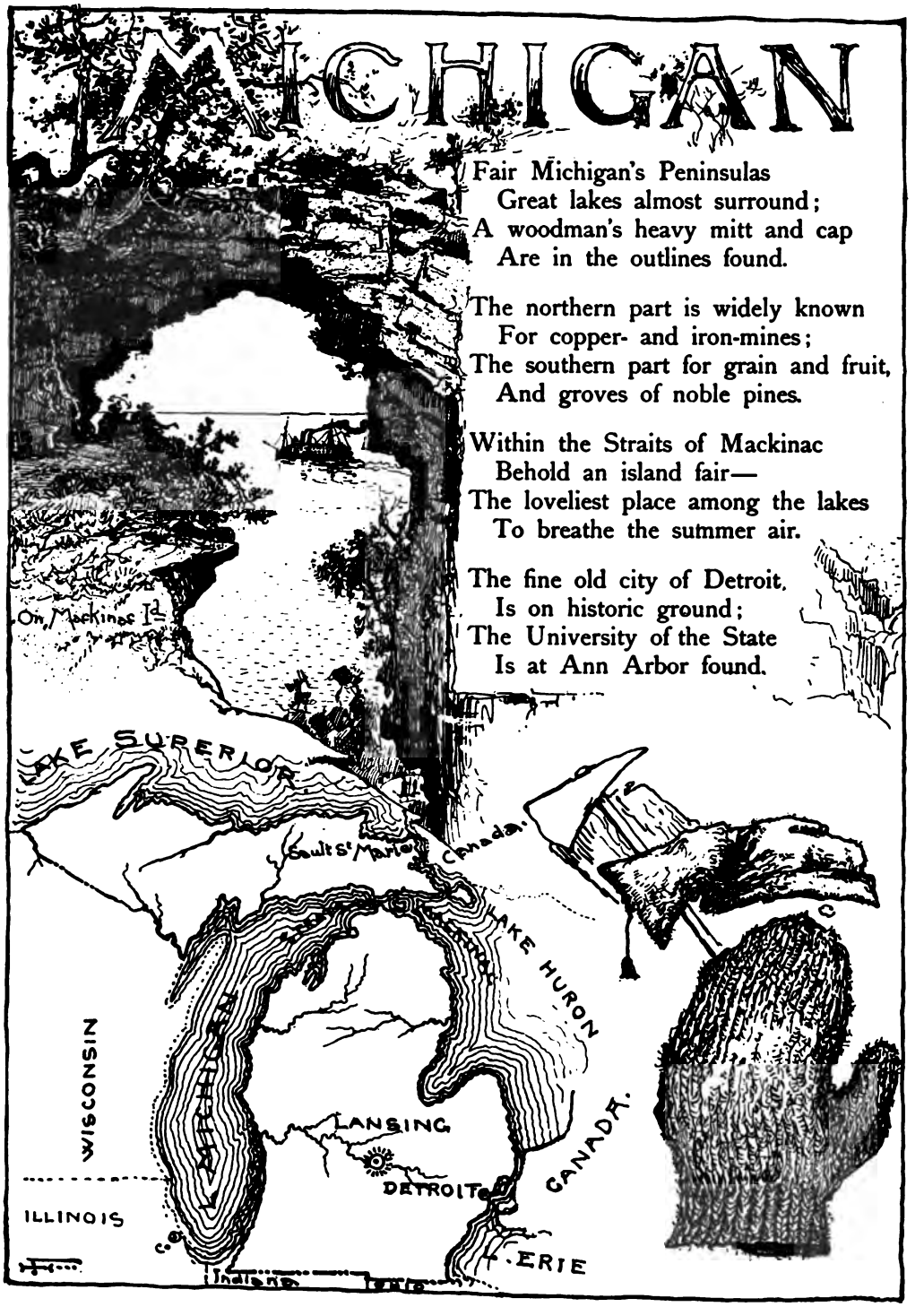
MICHIGAN

Fair Michigan's Peninsulas
Great lakes almost surround;
A woodman's heavy mitt and cap
Are in the outlines found.

The northern part is widely known
For copper- and iron-mines;
The southern part for grain and fruit,
And groves of noble pines.

Within the Straits of Mackinac
Behold an island fair—
The loveliest place among the lakes
To breathe the summer air.

The fine old city of Detroit,
Is on historic ground;
The University of the State
Is at Ann Arbor found.

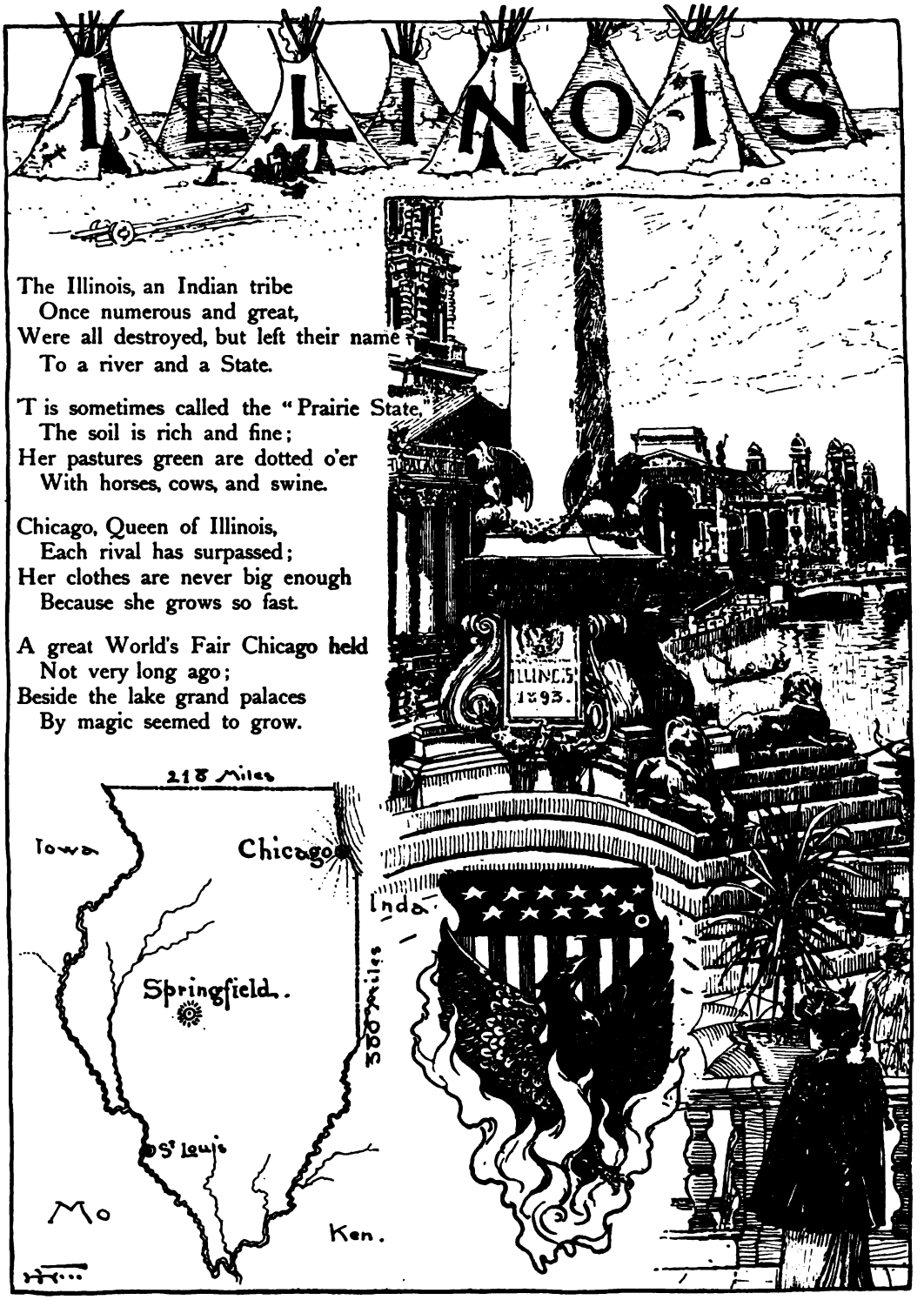


ILLINOIS.

EIGHTH STATE ADMITTED TO THE UNION, 1818.

Square miles, 56,650.
Population (1890), 3,826,351.
In rank according to population, 3d.
Counties, 102.
Representatives in Congress, 22.
Electoral votes, 24.

Bushels of corn (1890), 289,000,000.
Value of manufactured products: agricultural implements, $24,609,660; steel, iron, and iron work, $42,611,431.
Bituminous coal (1889), 12,104,272 tons.
Value of men's clothing, $47,191,242.
Slaughtering and meat-packing, wholesale, $212,539,000.
Soap and candles, about $10,000,000.
Watches, $3,048,966.
The principal factories are at Elgin, Rockford, and Springfield.
The Illinois region was explored by the Frenchmen La Salle and Marquette about 1670.
"Fort St. Louis" was built on what is now known as "Starved Rock," on the Illinois River.
Population of Chicago (1880), 503,185; 1890, 1,099,850.
Great fire of Chicago, October 8–10, 1871.
World's Columbian Exposition, May 1 to October 31, 1893.
Popular name, "The Sucker State."



The Illinois, an Indian tribe
  Once numerous and great,
Were all destroyed, but left their name
  To a river and a State.

T is sometimes called the "Prairie State,"
  The soil is rich and fine;
Her pastures green are dotted o'er
  With horses, cows, and swine.

Chicago, Queen of Illinois,
  Each rival has surpassed;
Her clothes are never big enough
  Because she grows so fast.

A great World's Fair Chicago held
  Not very long ago;
Beside the lake grand palaces
  By magic seemed to grow.

WISCONSIN.

SEVENTEENTH STATE ADMITTED TO THE UNION, 1848.

Square miles, 56,040.
Population (1890), 1,686,880.
In rank according to population, 14th.
Counties, 70.
Representatives in Congress, 10.
Electoral votes, 12.

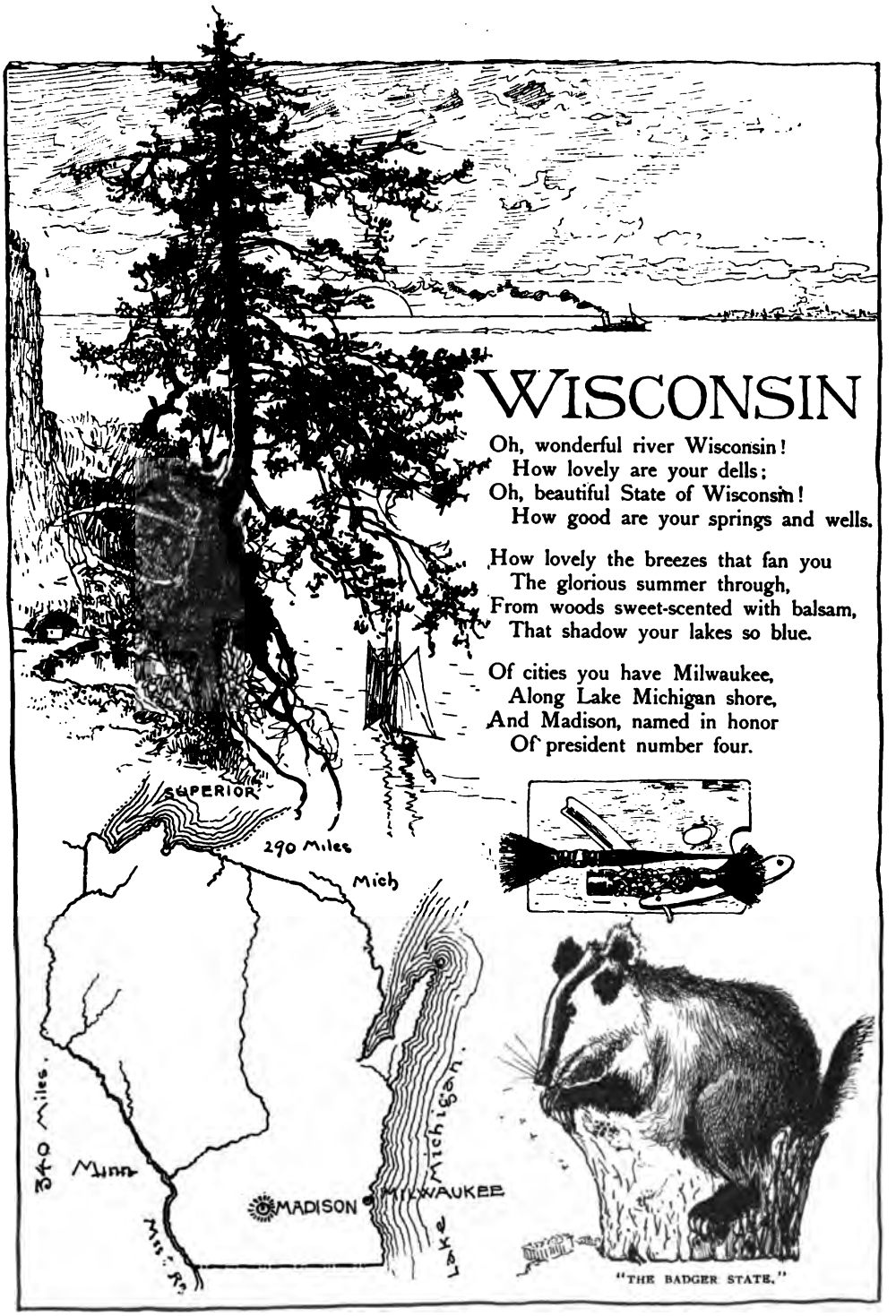
Bushels of oats (1890), 60,739,052.
Barley (1890), 15,225,872.
Buckwheat (1890), 1,064,178.
Value of flour and gristmill products, $24,252,297.
Value of timber and lumber products, all kinds, $67,262,254.
Value of manufactured leather, $11,161,850.

Wisconsin was part of the Northwest Territory, and was at first under the government of Michigan. Named for its principal river—"Ouisconsin" (Indian)—meaning "wild, rushing river."

The State contains many hundreds of small lakes.

The Wisconsin and Fox Rivers come so near each other at Portage that they are connected by a canal a mile and a half long. The city was so named because this was the place of portage, where the Indians carried their canoes and luggage from one river to the other as they came and went often between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan. The first white settlement was by the French, and named for the prairie dogs, *Prairie du Chien.*

Popular name, "The Badger State."


WISCONSIN
Oh, wonderful river Wisconsin!
How lovely are your dells;
Oh, beautiful State of Wisconsin!
How good are your springs and wells.
How lovely the breezes that fan you
The glorious summer through,
From woods sweet-scented with balsam,
That shadow your lakes so blue.
Of cities you have Milwaukee,
Along Lake Michigan shore,
And Madison, named in honor
Of president number four.
SUPERIOR
290 Miles
Mich
340 Miles.
Minn
MADISON
MILWAUKEE
Lake Michigan.
Miss. R.
"THE BADGER STATE."

MINNESOTA.

NINETEENTH STATE ADMITTED TO THE UNION, 1858.

Square miles, 83,365.
Population (1890), 1,301,826,
In rank, according to population, 20th.
Counties, 80.
Representatives in Congress, 7.
Electoral votes, 9.

Bushels of wheat (1890), 52,300,247.
Acres in wheat (1890), 3,372,627.
Bushels of oats (1890), 49,958,791.
Bushels of barley (1890), 9,100,683.
Acres in flax (1890), 303,635.
Bushels of flaxseed (1890), 2,721,937.
Value of flour and gristmill products (1890), $60,158,088.
Value of all timber and lumber products, $30,018,583.
Value of fur goods, manufactured products, $1,152,369.
Minnesota was explored by the French, under Hennepin and La Salle, about the year 1780. It was claimed as part of Louisiana Territory. Organized as a separate territory in 1849.
The Indian war in Minnesota and massacre of settlers by the Sioux occurred in 1862–3.
The greatest flouring mills in the world are at Minneapolis.
Popular name, "The Gopher State."

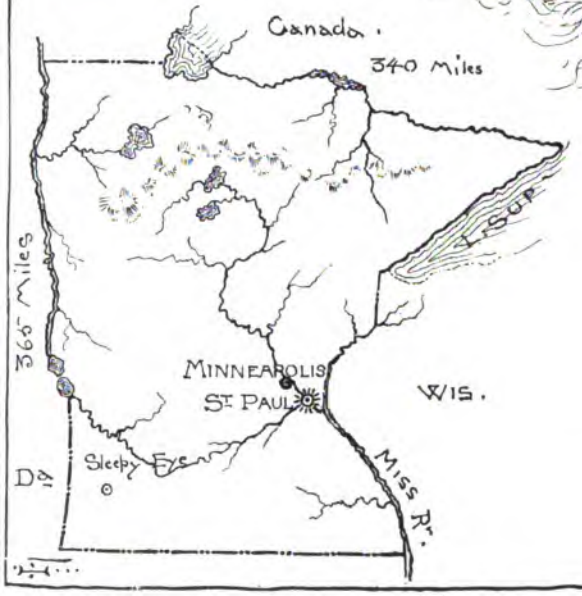
MINNESOTA

The river brought the Indians
From prairies of Dakota;
So cloudy seemed the water,
They called it "Minnesota."

Now together are the cities
Minneapolis and St. Paul,
By the River and the Rapids
And the "Laughing Waterfall."

The mills in Minnesota
Are running every hour,
Sawing and planing lumber,
And grinding wheat to flour.

The air of Minnesota
Is fairly cool and dry;
Though wide awake the State is,
It has a Sleepy Eye.

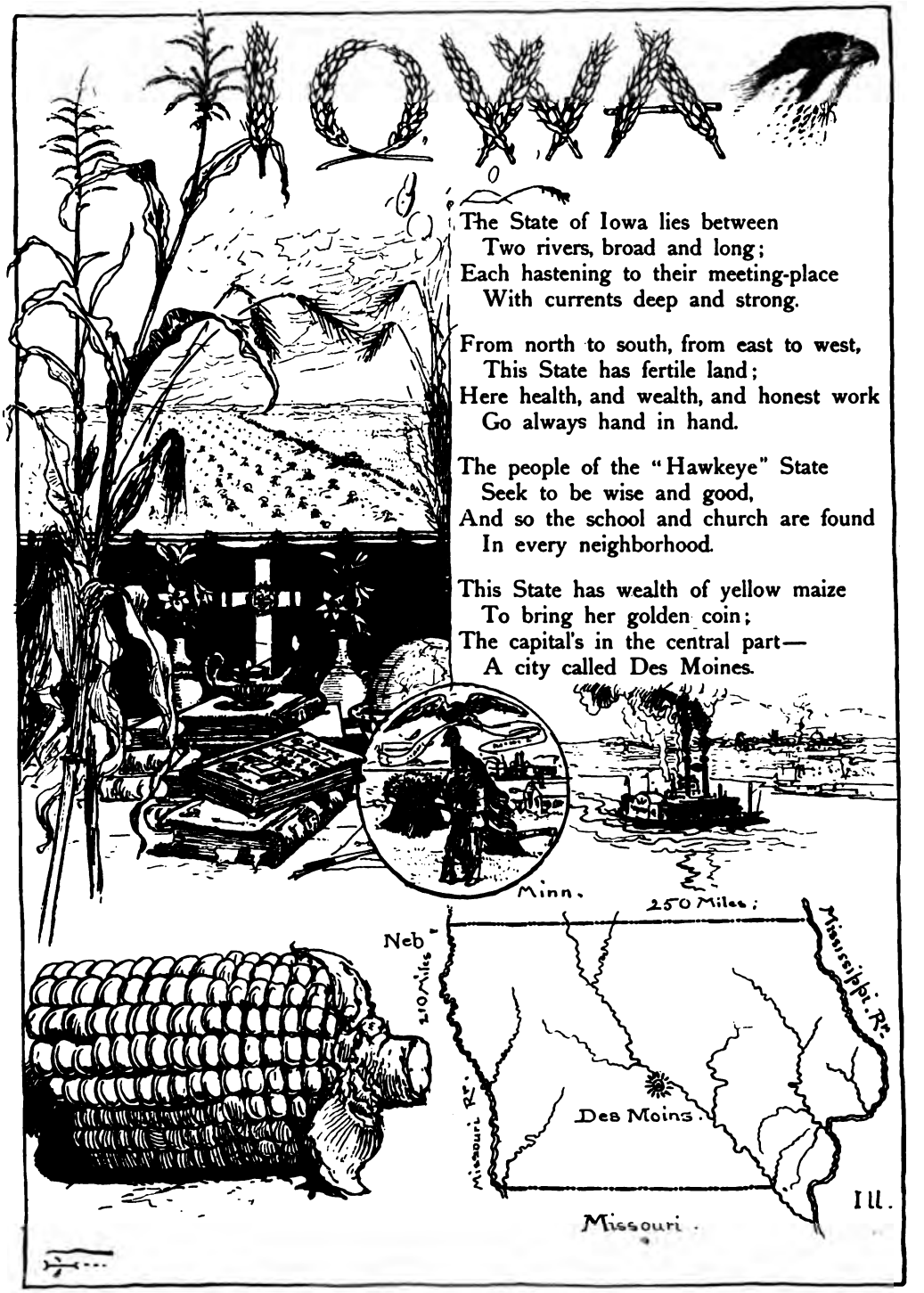


IOWA.

SIXTEENTH STATE ADMITTED TO THE UNION, 1846.

Square miles, 56,025.
Population (1890), 1,911,896.
In rank according to population, 10th.
Counties, 99.
Representatives in Congress, 11.
Electoral votes, 13.

Bushels of Indian corn (1890), 313,130,782.
Bushels of oats, 146,679,289.
Bushels of barley, 13,406,122.
Bushels of flaxseed, 2,282,359.
Number of swine (first in United States), 8,200,779.
Number of cattle, 4,892,183.
Tons of hay (for which the State ranks first), 7,264,700.
Pounds of butter (for which the State ranks third, New York ranking first and Pennsylvania second), 72,893,079.
Iowa was included in Louisiana Territory, claimed by France, and sold to the United States in 1803.
The first settlement was made by a Frenchman, Francis Dubuque, 1788–89, who opened a lead mine near where the city of Dubuque now stands.
There are many beautiful small lakes in the northern part of the State.
The name Iowa is Indian, said to mean "The beautiful land."
Popular name, "The Hawkeye State."



The State of Iowa lies between
Two rivers, broad and long;
Each hastening to their meeting-place
With currents deep and strong.

From north to south, from east to west,
This State has fertile land;
Here health, and wealth, and honest work
Go always hand in hand.

The people of the "Hawkeye" State
Seek to be wise and good,
And so the school and church are found
In every neighborhood.

This State has wealth of yellow maize
To bring her golden coin;
The capital's in the central part—
A city called Des Moines.

MISSOURI.

ELEVENTH STATE ADMITTED TO THE UNION, 1821.

Square miles, 69,415.
Population (1890), 2,679,184.
In rank according to population, 5th.
Counties, 115.
Representatives in Congress, 15.
Electoral votes, 17.
Value of products (1890), flour and gristmill, $34,486,795.
Foundry and machine shop, steel and iron work, $18,568,217.
Timber and lumber, $13,289,179.
Confectionery, $3,584,958.
Tons of coal (1889), 2,557,823.
Bushels of wheat (1890), 30,113,821.
Bushels of corn (1890), 196,999,016.
Bushels of apples, 8,698,170.
Bushels of peaches, 1,667,789.
Number of cattle (1890), 2,969,736.
St. Louis was founded by the French in 1764.
Great fire in St. Louis, 1849.
Severe cholera epidemic, same year.
St. Louis ranked in size as the fifth city in the United States, 1890, having a population of 451,770.
Popular name, "The Iron State."

MISSOURI
How many States have borrowed names
From rivers by or through them?
How many of these have taken names
From Indians who knew them?
Missouri River through the State
Sweeps on with lordly motion,
Then to the Mississippi joins
And with it seeks the ocean.
The State possesses many things
To make the people wealthy:
Rich prairie pastures, timber, coal—
Withal, a climate healthy.
St. Louis on the east we see,
And westward Kansas City;
The capital, half-way between,
'Mid hills and valleys pretty.
UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL
SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX
ST LOUIS
Iowa
Ill.
St Joseph
Kansas City
Mississippi Re
Missouri River
Jefferson City
St Louis
Kansas
280 Miles.
220 Miles.
Arkansas.

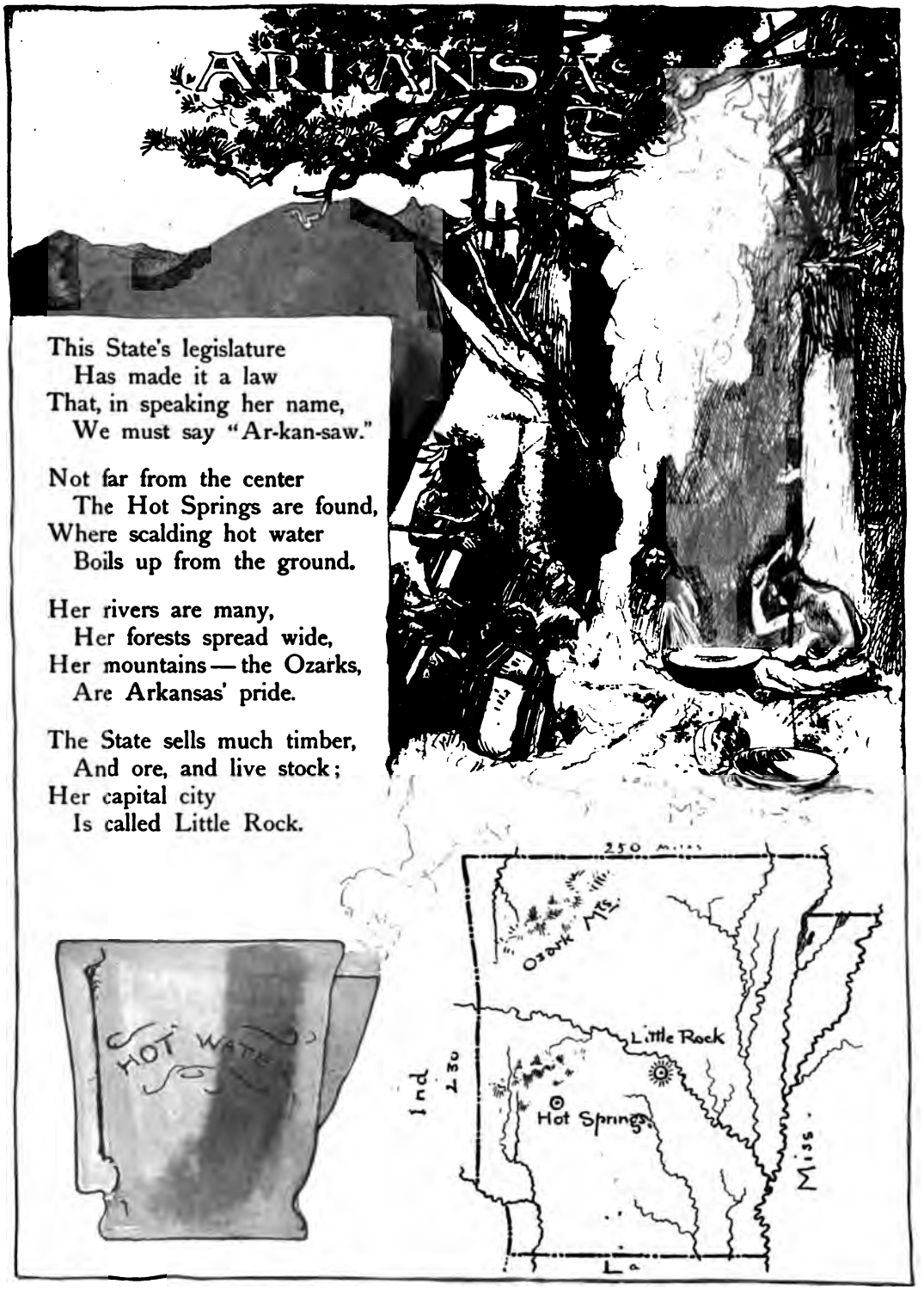
ARKANSAS.

PART OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE, 1803. ORGANIZED AS A SEPARATE TERRITORY, 1819.

TWELFTH STATE ADMITTED TO THE UNION, 1836.

Square miles, 53,850.
Population (1890), 1,128,179.
In rank, according to population, 24th.
Counties, 75.
Representatives in Congress, 6.
Electoral votes, 8.

Timber and lumber products (1890), 10,561,949.
Acres in cotton 1,700,578.
Bales of cotton grown, 691,494.
Value of cotton-seed oil and cake, $1,881,668.
Number of cattle, all kinds, 938,264.
Tons of coal (1889), 279,584.
First settlement by the French, 1685.
Many thousands of people visit the Hot Springs every year and take the baths.
Popular name, "The Bear State."



This State's legislature
  Has made it a law
That, in speaking her name,
  We must say "Ar-kan-saw."

Not far from the center
  The Hot Springs are found,
Where scalding hot water
  Boils up from the ground.

Her rivers are many,
  Her forests spread wide,
Her mountains — the Ozarks,
  Are Arkansas' pride.

The State sells much timber,
  And ore, and live stock;
Her capital city
  Is called Little Rock.

LOUISIANA.

FIFTH STATE ADMITTED TO THE UNION, 1812.

Square miles, 48,720.
Population (1890), 1,118,587.
In rank according to population, 25th.
Counties (or Parishes), 59.
Representatives in Congress, 6.
Electoral votes, 8.

Pounds of sugar produced (1890), 202,124,050.
Gallons of molasses (1890), 14,439,772.
Rice, acres cultivated, 84,377; pounds produced, 75,645,433.
Cotton, acres cultivated, 1,270,154; bales produced, 659,180.
Value of total lumber products, $6,965,320.
Louisiana was explored by De Soto, 1541; Marquette, 1673; La Salle, 1682. Settlement at Biloxi, 1699.
The battle of New Orleans, the last of the war of 1812–14, was fought January 8th, 1815, more than two weeks after the treaty of peace had been signed. If there had been an electric telegraph then, under the sea and over the land, many hundreds of lives would have been saved.
Popular name, "The Pelican State."

LOUISIANA

This State was settled by the French,
And for King Louis named:
But fifteen million dollars bought
For us the land they claimed.

She has a warm and sunny clime,
Unvexed by frosts or snows,
And through a delta, like the Nile,
The Mississippi flows.

On this our greatest, central stream,
And very near its mouth,
The famous "Crescent City" stands,
Queen city of the South.

The greatest sugar-making State!—
New Orleans is its port;
And here, behind his cotton-bales,
"Old Hickory" held the fort!

TEXAS.

FIFTEENTH STATE ADMITTED TO THE UNION, 1845.

Square miles, 265,780.
Population (1890), 2,235,523.
In rank according to population, 7th.
Counties, 261.
Representatives in Congress, 13.
Electoral votes, 15.

Number of horses (1890), 1,026,777.
Number of cattle of all grades, 6,201,522.
Number of sheep, 3,454,858.
Pounds of wool, 14,917,068.
Bushels of peaches, 5,106,332.
Bushels of plums, 160,256.
Lumber products of all kinds, $14,643,507.
Value of gold, $6,600.
Ounces of gold, 330.
Ounces of silver, 323,438.
Texas was originally part of Mexico, but declared its independence, March 2, 1836. The massacre of the Alamo took place March 6th, 1836. Texas was an independent republic from 1836 to 1845. Its annexation to the United States, in 1845, was the cause of the war between the United States and Mexico, 1846–47.
Popular name, "The Lone Star State."

Texas is the largest State
In our united band,
From Louisiana reaching west
Unto a river grand.

Some day the story you will learn
Of fatal "Alamo";
And how the "Lone Star" State was won
In war with Mexico.

A harbor fine has Galveston,
Near Trinity River's mouth;
And many rivers you can see,
All flowing east and south.

Fine growth of cotton, timber, grain,
This fertile State adorns;
Great herds of cattle throng her plains,
With wide, extended horns.

NEW MEXICO.

ORGANIZED AS A TERRITORY, 1850.

Square miles, 122,580.
Population (1890), 153,593.
In rank according to population, 43d.

Produced tons of coal (1889), 486,943.
Ounces of gold, 39,457, about $900,000.
Ounces of silver, 1,251,124, value about, $1,455,855.
Number of sheep (1890), 1,248,970.
Pounds of wool, 4,074,503.

New Mexico belonged to old Mexico till 1846. It was visited by the Spaniards as early as 1540. They found the Pueblo Indians living in villages and cultivating the soil in the valleys. Their largest village became (about 1640) the town of Santa Fé, and has been the capital of New Mexico ever since.

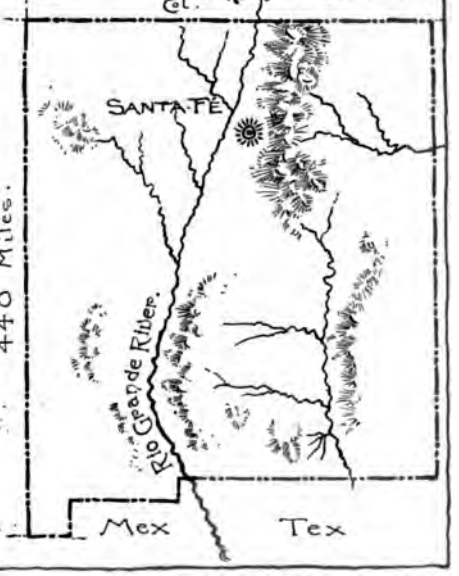
Santa Fé is a famous health resort. Very many of its people are Mexicans, and many live in *adobe* houses, that is, houses built of clay.

NEW MEXICO

This territory forms a square,
With a little piece, below, to spare.
The waters of a river wide
From north to south the land divide.

The land is mountainous and high;
The air is healthful, pure, and dry.
To the Pacific, loaded trains
Go every day across her plains.

The plains are deserts, wild and free,
With little grass and scarce a tree.
Few cities of our land to-day
Can boast the age of Santa Fé.

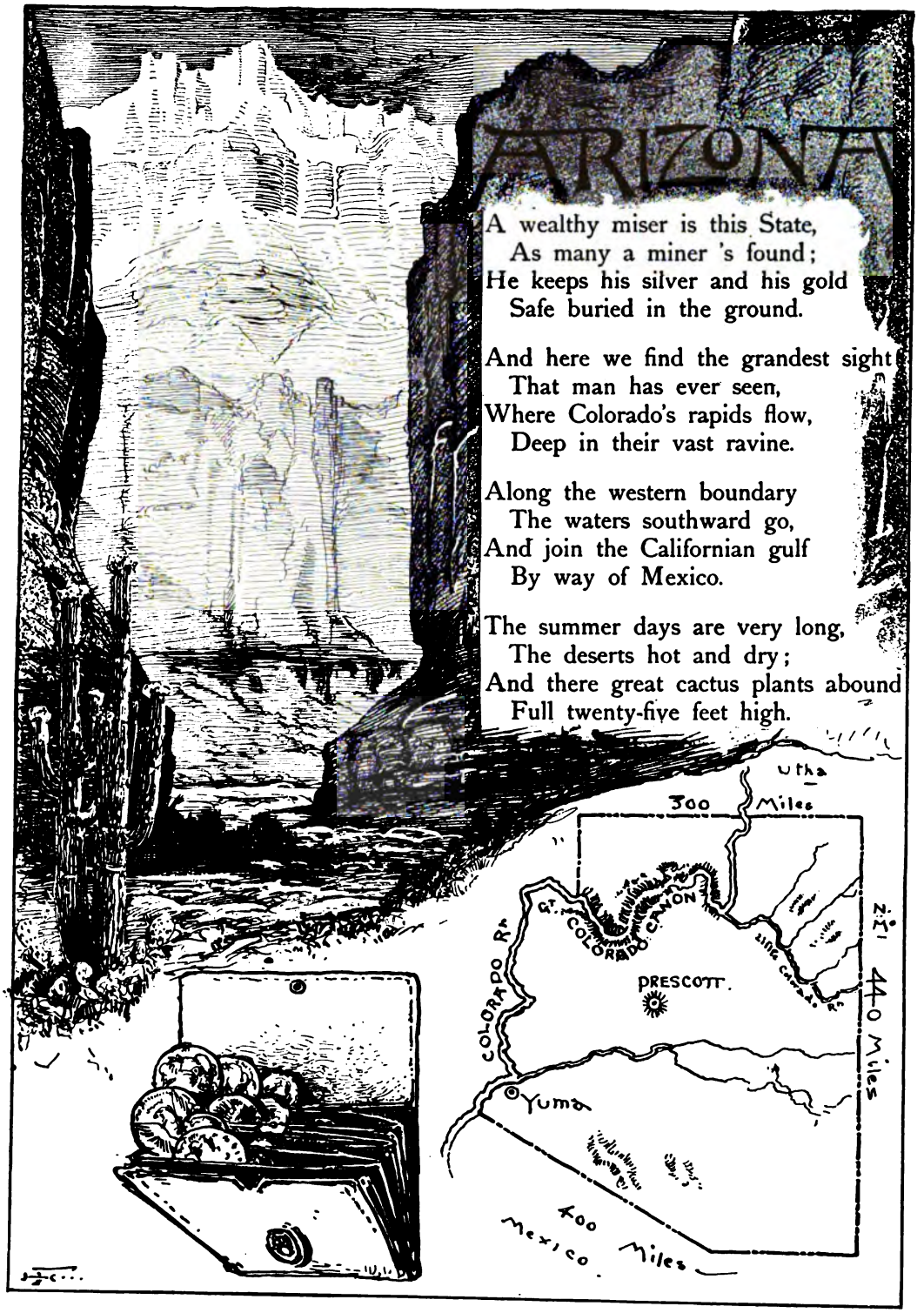


ARIZONA.

ORGANIZED AS A TERRITORY, 1863.

Square miles, 113,020.
Population (1890), 59,620.
In rank according to population, 48th.

Ounces of gold (1889), 44,029, about $1,012,500.
Ounces of silver, 1,812,961.
Total mineral products (1889), $7,248,717.
Arizona was part of New Mexico till 1863.
The cañon of the Colorado river in Arizona is in some places 7,000 feet deep.
There is a mountain not far from the river, near Callville, which consists largely of pure salt.
There are also found in Arizona wonderful forests of petrified wood.
Trees several feet thick have become great masses of agate.
High up on the mountains are found the homes of a race of people, the wonderful Cliff-Dwellers.



A wealthy miser is this State,
As many a miner 's found;
He keeps his silver and his gold
Safe buried in the ground.

And here we find the grandest sight
That man has ever seen,
Where Colorado's rapids flow,
Deep in their vast ravine.

Along the western boundary
The waters southward go,
And join the Californian gulf
By way of Mexico.

The summer days are very long,
The deserts hot and dry;
And there great cactus plants abound
Full twenty-five feet high.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

ORIGINALLY A PART OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Square miles, 31,400.
Population, Indian (1890), 51,279.

The wealth of the Indians, aside from their land, is largely in cattle, but their number cannot be accurately stated.
The average wealth among the Cherokees, however, is said to be greater than that of any other people. The Indians who are civilized have good schools and colleges.
There is coal in the territory, of which 752,832 tons were mined in 1889.

OKLAHOMA.

Square miles, 39,030.
Population (1890), 61,834, of which 13,177 were Indians.

The population has greatly increased since the opening of the territory to white settlers in 1891.

INDIAN TERRITORY

Here are the Apaches,
And there the Kiowas;
Here are bold Comanches,
And there the Chickasaws.

Also Sacs and Foxes,
Creeks and Cherokees,
Seminoles and Choctaws,
And Pottawottomies.

This country was intended
For the Indians' very own,
And white men are expected
To leave these lands alone.

The part called Oklahoma
Is occupied by whites;
But first we gave the Indians
Protection in their rights.

NEBRASKA.

TWENTY-FOURTH STATE ADMITTED, 1867. ORIGINALLY PART OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE AND MISSOURI TERRITORY. NAMED FROM THE NEBRASKA RIVER.

Square miles, 77,510.
Population (1890), 1,058,910.
In rank, according to population, 26th.
Counties, 90.
Representatives in Congress, 6.
Electoral votes, 8.
First settlement, at Bellevue, 1847.
Organized as a separate territory, 1854.

Tons of hay (1890), 3,115,398.
Bushels of Indian corn, 215,895,996.
Bushels of oats, 43,843,640.
Bushels of wheat, 10,571,050.
Bushels of barley, 1,822,111.
Bushels of flax seed, 1,401,184.
Bushels of rye, 1,085,083.
Bushels of buckwheat, 120,000.
Number of swine, 3,815,647.
Sugar-refining, value (1890), $323,912.
The beet-sugar industry has grown largely since the last census.
Popular name, "Blackwater State."

From Kansas, going north, we come
Upon Nebraska State,
Where people start from Omaha,
En route for the "Golden Gate."

Sometimes along the river Platte
Five hundred miles they ride;
Sometimes upon the higher ground
Through prairies rolling wide.

Nebraska's fertile prairie lands
Are good for corn and wheat;
And many tons are made each year
Of sugar from the beet.

Oh, mighty prairies of the West,
So boundless and so free!
How glorious roll your waves of green,
Like billows of the sea!

KANSAS.

TWENTY-FIRST STATE ADMITTED, JANUARY 29, 1861. ORIGINALLY PART OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE. "KANSAS" WAS THE NAME OF A TRIBE OF INDIANS.

Square miles, 82,080.
Population (1890), 1,427,096.
In rank, according to population, 19th.
Counties, 106.
Representatives in Congress, 8.
Electoral votes, 10.

Bushels of corn, 1890, 259,574,568.
Bushels of wheat, 30,399,871.
Bushels of peaches, 1,798,781.
Number of cattle, 3,187,033.
Number of swine, 4,023,933.
Tons of coal, 2,221,043.
Value of meat product, wholesale, $44,696,077.
Salt (1890), $697,802. (The product has since greatly increased.)
There was a conflict in Kansas, before the great Civil War, 1854 to 1860, fought mostly with ballots, but sometimes with bullets, about whether the territory should be made a free or a slave state. The territory at that time was often referred to as "Bleeding Kansas." The story of the territory during those years is very interesting.
Popular name, the "Sunflower State."

Eighteen hundred and sixty-one
Can ne'er forgotten be;
'T was then that "Bleeding Kansas" came
And joined our family.

In infancy this thriving child
Through many troubles passed,
But ever since she 's run alone
Few States have grown so fast.

A lovely prairie land is this,
With many a happy home;
And herds of cattle, flocks of sheep,
Where bison used to roam.

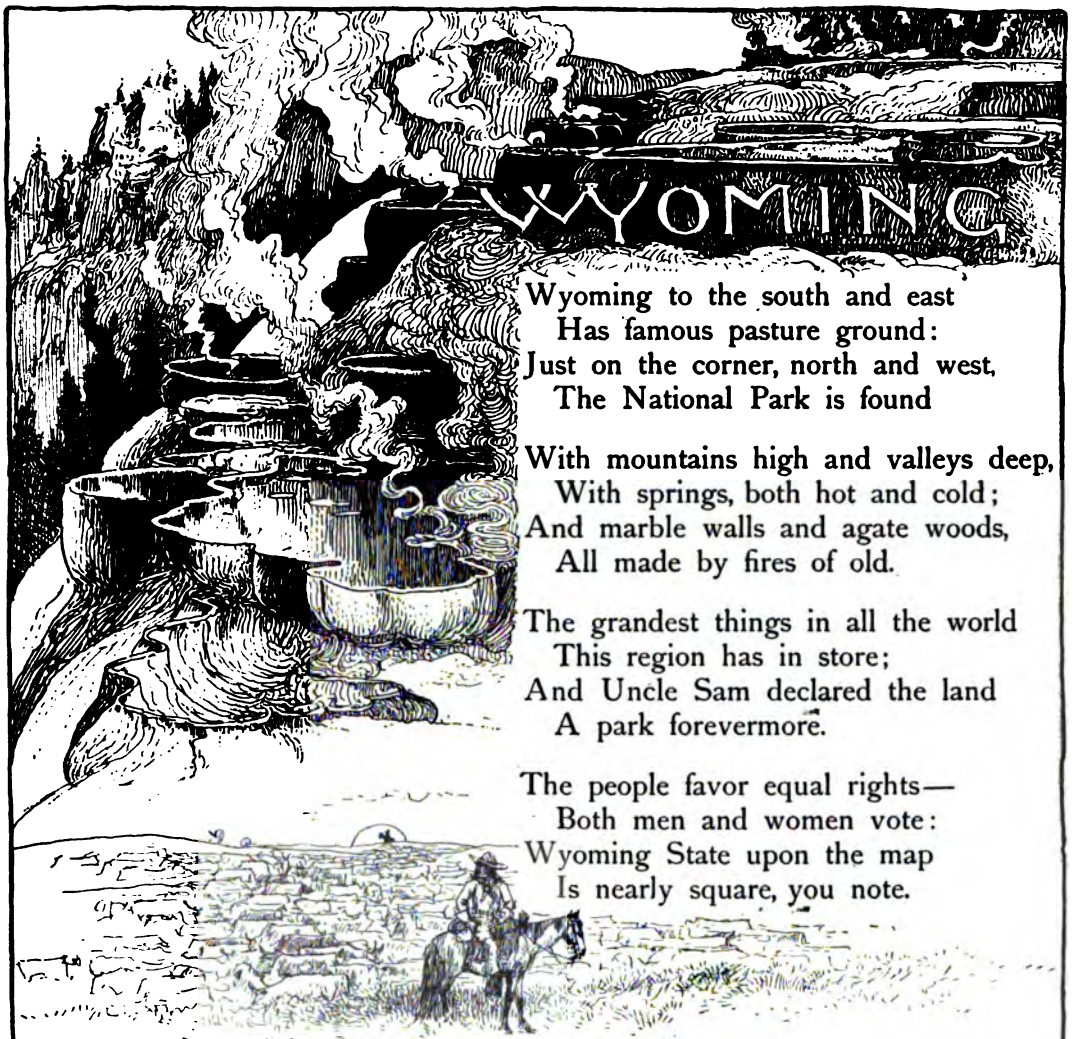
The Kansas River, flowing east,
To the broad Missouri goes,
While south and east the Arkansas
To the Mississippi flows.

WYOMING.

THIRTY-FIRST STATE ADMITTED, 1890. THE TERRITORY WAS LARGELY INCLUDED IN THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Square miles, 97,890.
Population (1890), 60,705.
In rank, according to population, 47th.
Counties, 12.
Representative in Congress, 1.
Electoral votes, 3.

Tons of coal mined (1889), 1,388,947.
Ounces of Gold, 711.
Number of cattle (estimated, 1895), 1,000,000.
Number of sheep (1890), 712,520.
Number of pounds of wool, 4,146,773.
The greater part of the National Yellowstone Park was taken from Wyoming.

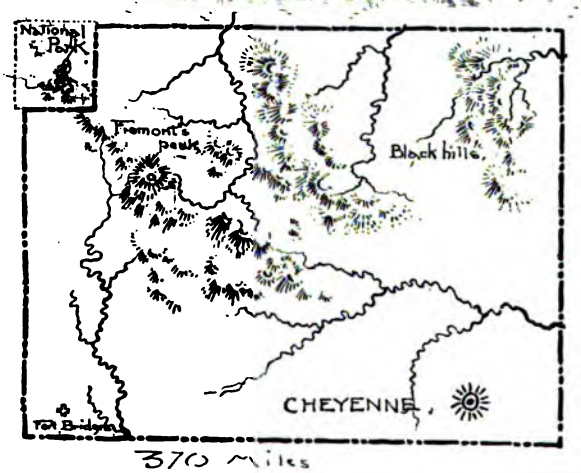


Wyoming to the south and east
Has famous pasture ground:
Just on the corner, north and west,
The National Park is found

With mountains high and valleys deep,
With springs, both hot and cold;
And marble walls and agate woods,
All made by fires of old.

The grandest things in all the world
This region has in store;
And Uncle Sam declared the land
A park forevermore.

The people favor equal rights—
Both men and women vote:
Wyoming State upon the map
Is nearly square, you note.



COLORADO.

TWENTY-FIFTH STATE ADMITTED, 1876. NAMED FOR THE COLORADO RIVER. TERRITORY ACQUIRED IN PART BY LOUISIANA PURCHASE AND IN PART FROM MEXICO. ORGANIZED AS A TERRITORY, 1861.

Square miles, 103,925.
Population (1890), 412,198.
In rank, according to population, 31st.
Counties, 55.
Representatives in Congress, 2.
Electoral votes, 4.

Tons of coal produced (1889), 2,597,181.
Ounces of gold, 187,881.
Ounces of silver, 18,375,551.
Total value of all mineral products, $41,126,610.
Number of sheep, (1890), 717,990.
Pounds of wool, 3,334,234.
The City of Denver grew from 35,629 in 1880, to 106,713 in 1890.
Pike's Peak is 14,147 feet above sea level.
Popular name, "Centennial State."

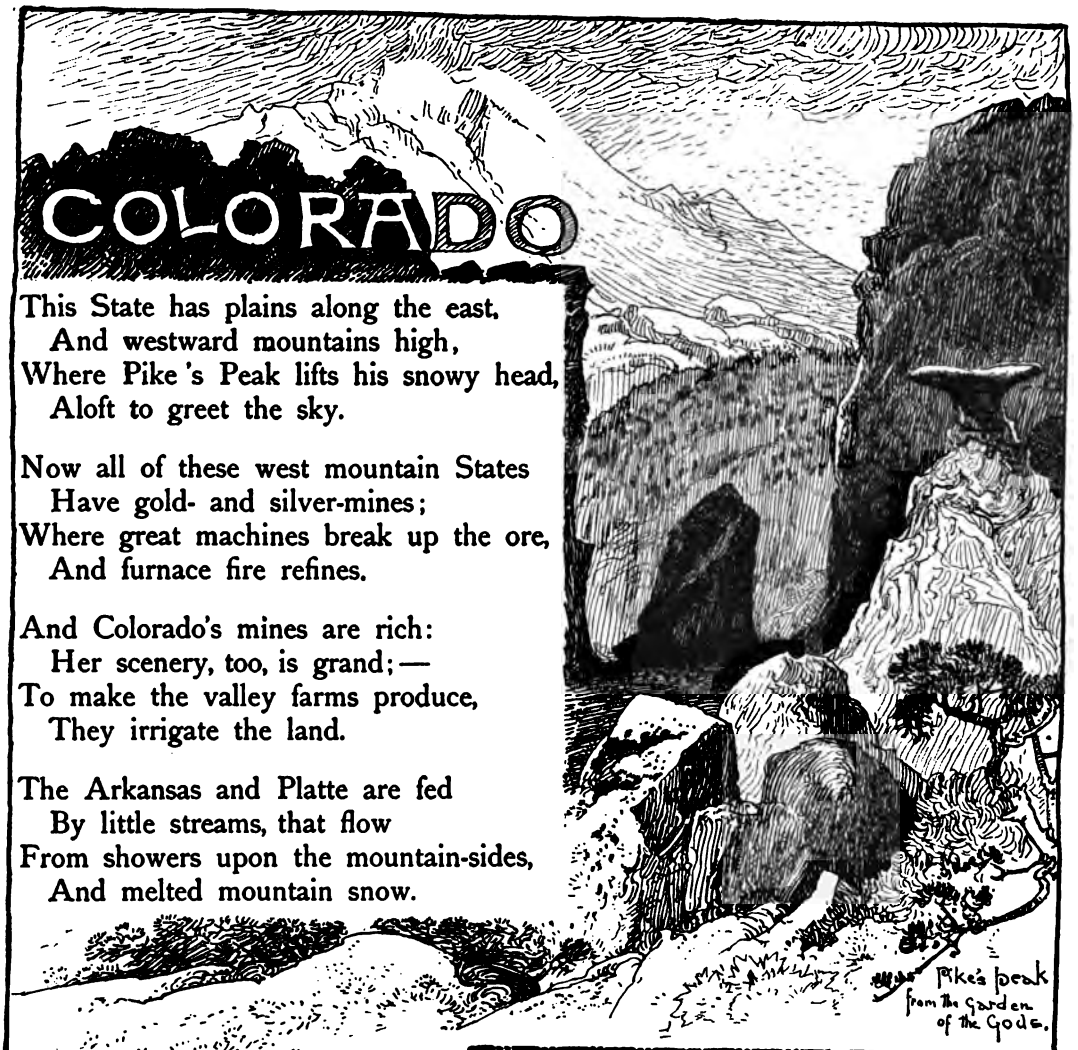
COLORADO

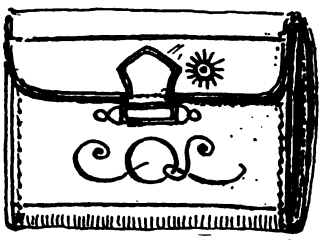
This State has plains along the east,
  And westward mountains high,
Where Pike 's Peak lifts his snowy head,
  Aloft to greet the sky.

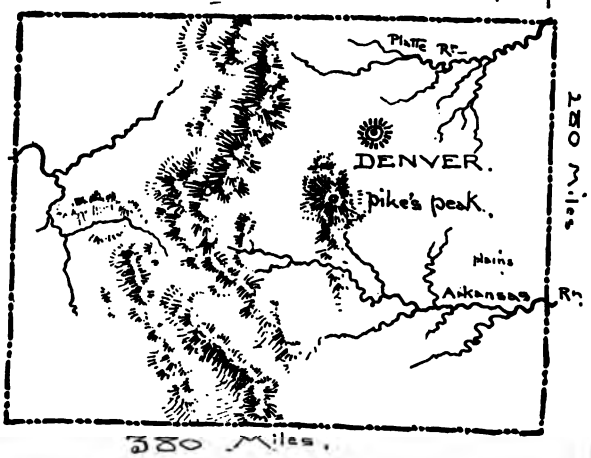
Now all of these west mountain States
  Have gold- and silver-mines;
Where great machines break up the ore,
  And furnace fire refines.

And Colorado's mines are rich:
  Her scenery, too, is grand;—
To make the valley farms produce,
  They irrigate the land.

The Arkansas and Platte are fed
  By little streams, that flow
From showers upon the mountain-sides,
  And melted mountain snow.







UTAH.

FORTY-FIFTH STATE ADMITTED, 1894. PART OF TERRITORY ACQUIRED FROM MEXICO, 1848.

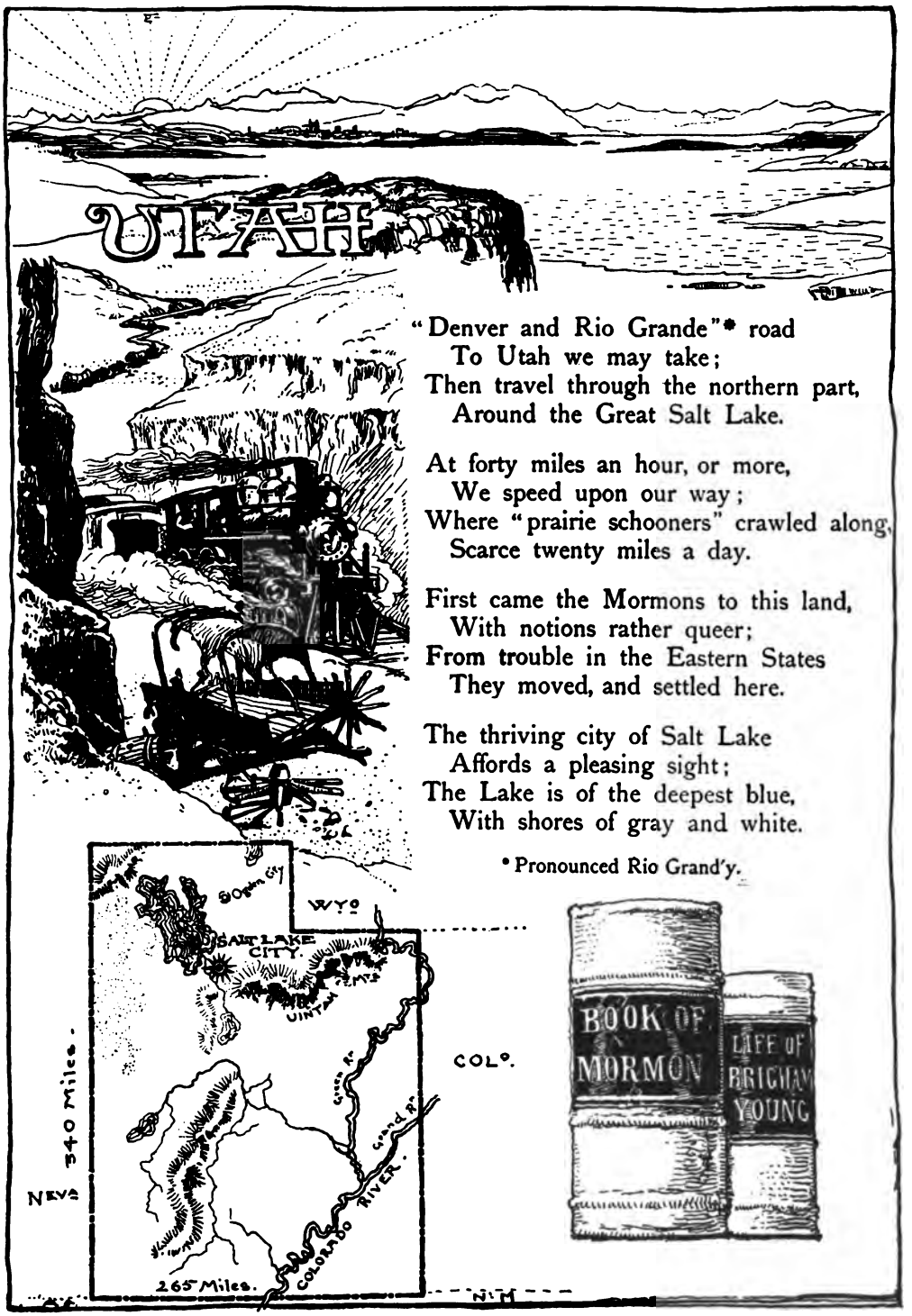
Square miles, 84,970.
Population (1890), 207,905.
In rank, according to population, 40th.
Counties, 26.
Representative in Congress, 1.
Electoral votes, 3.

The State produced (1889), tons of coal, 236,651.
" " ounces of gold, 23,591.
" " ounces of silver, 7,005,193.
" " salt valued at $144,300.
" " bushels of wheat, 1,515,465.
" " bushels of peaches, 69,910.
" " bushels of apricots, 4,178.

The territory was settled in 1847, by Mormon emigrants, whose leader was Brigham Young.

The State is becoming famous for mining and fruit growing.

Popular name, "Mormon State."



"Denver and Rio Grande"* road
To Utah we may take;
Then travel through the northern part,
Around the Great Salt Lake.

At forty miles an hour, or more,
We speed upon our way;
Where "prairie schooners" crawled along,
Scarce twenty miles a day.

First came the Mormons to this land,
With notions rather queer;
From trouble in the Eastern States
They moved, and settled here.

The thriving city of Salt Lake
Affords a pleasing sight;
The Lake is of the deepest blue,
With shores of gray and white.

* Pronounced Rio Grand'y.

NEVADA.

TWENTY-THIRD STATE ADMITTED, 1864. ORGANIZED AS A TERRITORY, 1861. PART OF THE TERRITORY ACQUIRED FROM MEXICO, 1848. NAMED FOR "THE SNOWY RANGE," SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS, OF SPAIN.

Square miles, 110,700.
Population (1890), 45,761.
In rank, according to population, 49th.[1]
Counties, 14.
Representative in Congress, 1.
Electoral votes, 3.

Silver discovered, 1859.
Ounces of gold produced, 1880, 206,469.
" " " 1889, 169,617.
" silver " 1880, 9,614,561.
" " " 1889, 4,696,605.
Number of cattle, 210,900.
Number of sheep, 273,469.
Value of salt, estimated (1880), $92,640.
Popular name, "Silver State."

[1] In giving rank, the District of Columbia is counted separately as if it were a State, which accounts for the apparent discrepancy of 49 numbers for 48 States and Territories.

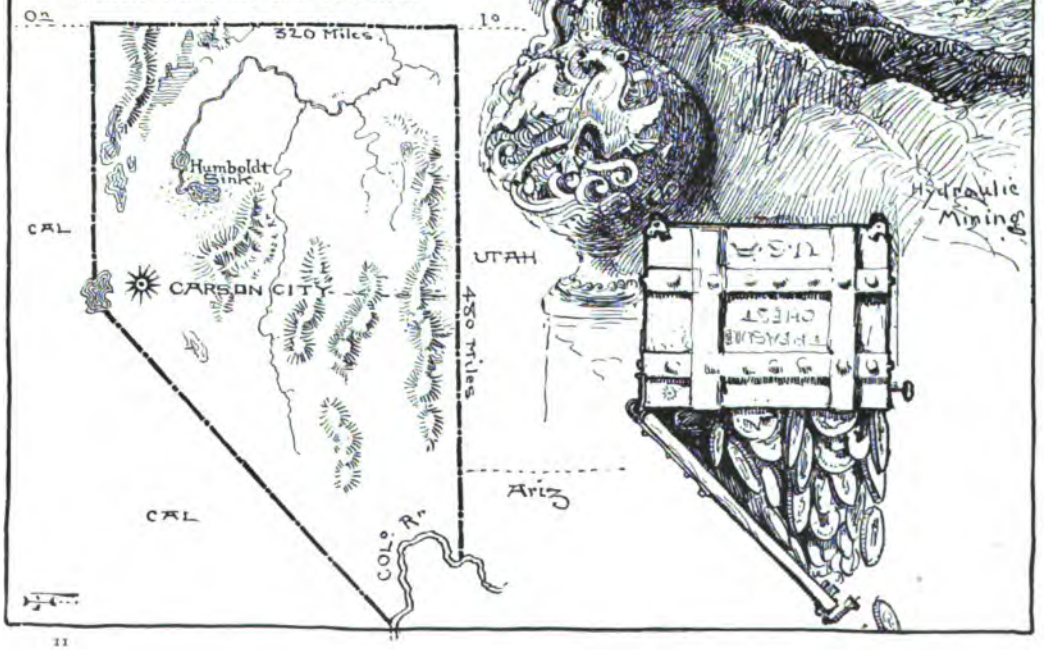
NEVADA

To Utah now we 'll say good-bye,
  And toward the "Golden Gate,"
We 'll cross Nevada's boundary line
  Near a corner of the State.

Nevada has a climate dry,
  With very little rain;
But while her gold and silver last
  Her people won't complain.

From this State's many famous mines
  Much silver has come out;
And Carson, capital of the State,
  Was named for "Kit," the scout.

Nevada has the queerest stream—
  A stream that ends on land;
The Humboldt River it is called,
  Which sinks in desert sand.



CALIFORNIA.

EIGHTEENTH STATE ADMITTED, 1850. NAMED BY SPANIARDS FOR AN ISLAND TOLD OF IN A SPANISH ROMANCE, RICH IN GOLD AND PRECIOUS STONES. COAST EXPLORED BY SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, 1578–79. FIRST SETTLEMENTS, SPANISH MISSIONS: SAN DIEGO, 1768; SAN FRANCISCO, 1776. TERRITORY ACQUIRED FROM MEXICO, 1848. GOLD DISCOVERED, FEBRUARY, 1848.

Square miles, 158,360.
Population (1890), 1,208,130.
In rank, according to population, 22d.
Counties, 52.
Representatives in Congress, 7.
Electoral votes, 9.

Productions (1890):
Pounds of wool, 16,358,547.
Pounds of cheese, 3,871,575.
Bushels of wheat, 40,869,337.
Bushels of barley, 17,548,386.
Bushels of peaches, 1,691,019.
Bushels of pears 577,444.
Bushels of oranges (estimate for 1895), 1,000,000 boxes.
Ounces of gold (1889), 829,677.
Ounces of silver, 1,062,578.
Value of quicksilver (estimated), $1,700,000.
Popular name, "Golden State."

CALIFORNIA

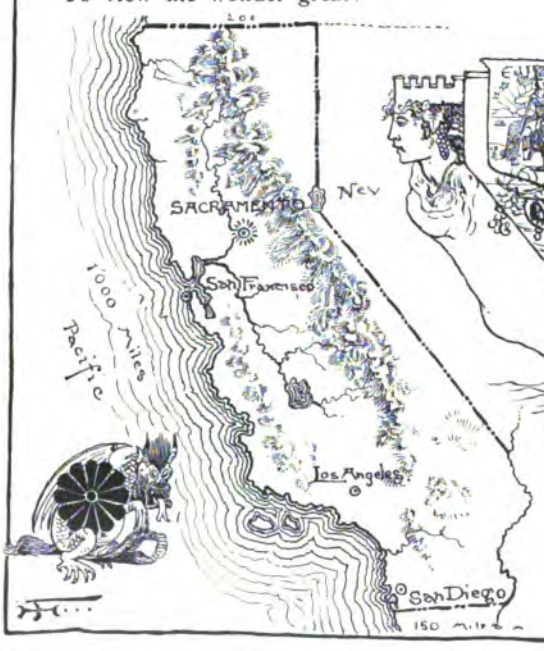
Hurrah! we've reached the "Golden Gate,"
  California's joy and pride;
Where all the ships of all the world
  At once might safely ride.

Here San Francisco on her hills
  Sits proudly by the sea;
While ships from China and Japan
  Cast anchor at her quay.

This is a land of fruit and flowers,
  A land of golden grain;
Where winters often are as kind
  As summers are in Maine.

The warm Pacific waters lave
  A thousand miles of shore,
And California every year
  Still prospers more and more.

Yosemite, the valley grand,
  Is found within this State;
Those who may see it stand in awe
  To view the wonder great!

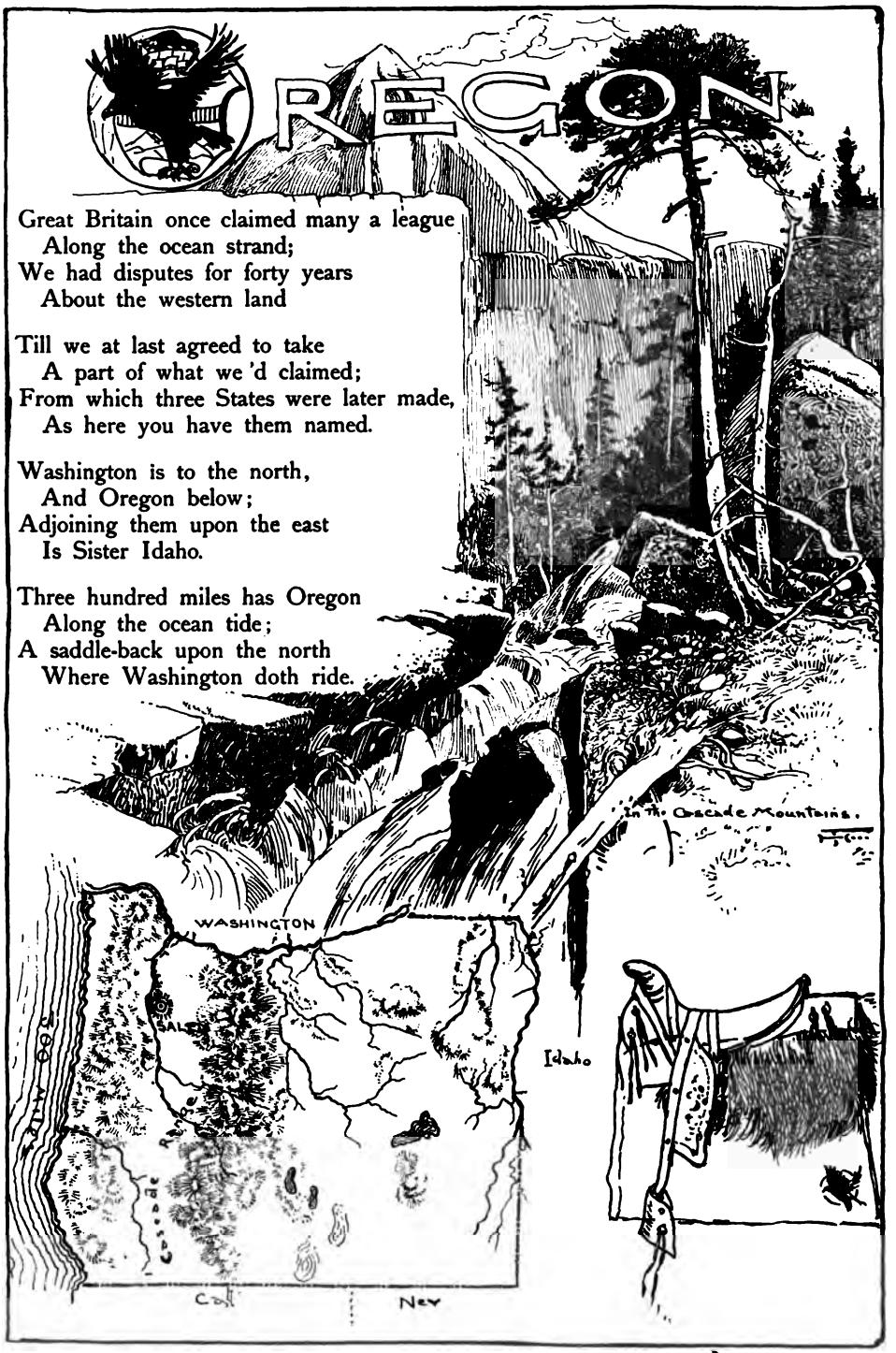


OREGON.

PART OF TERRITORY POSSESSION OF WHICH WAS SECURED BY TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN, AUGUST 6, 1846. NAME, SPANISH, MEANING "WILD MARJORAM." TWENTIETH STATE ADMITTED, 1859.

Square miles, 96,030.
Population (1890), 313,767.
In rank, according to population, 38th.
Counties, 31.
Representatives in Congress, 2.
Electoral votes, 4.

Bushels of wheat (1890), 9,296,734.
Bushels of oats, 5,948,894.
Bushels of prunes and plums, 199,700.
Bushels of pears, 106,383.
Value of canned fish, oysters, fruits, and vegetables, $1,643,324.
Total fishery products (1880), $2,781,024.
Total fishery products (1889), $1,186,188.
Tons of iron ore (1889), 26,283.
Ounces of gold, 46,648.
Ounces of silver, 17,851.
The Willamette River, running northward to the Columbia, has a very beautiful and rich valley, about 40 miles wide and 140 miles long.
The height of Mt. Hood is 11,225 feet.
Popular name, "Beaver State."



Great Britain once claimed many a league
  Along the ocean strand;
We had disputes for forty years
  About the western land

Till we at last agreed to take
  A part of what we 'd claimed;
From which three States were later made,
  As here you have them named.

Washington is to the north,
  And Oregon below;
Adjoining them upon the east
  Is Sister Idaho.

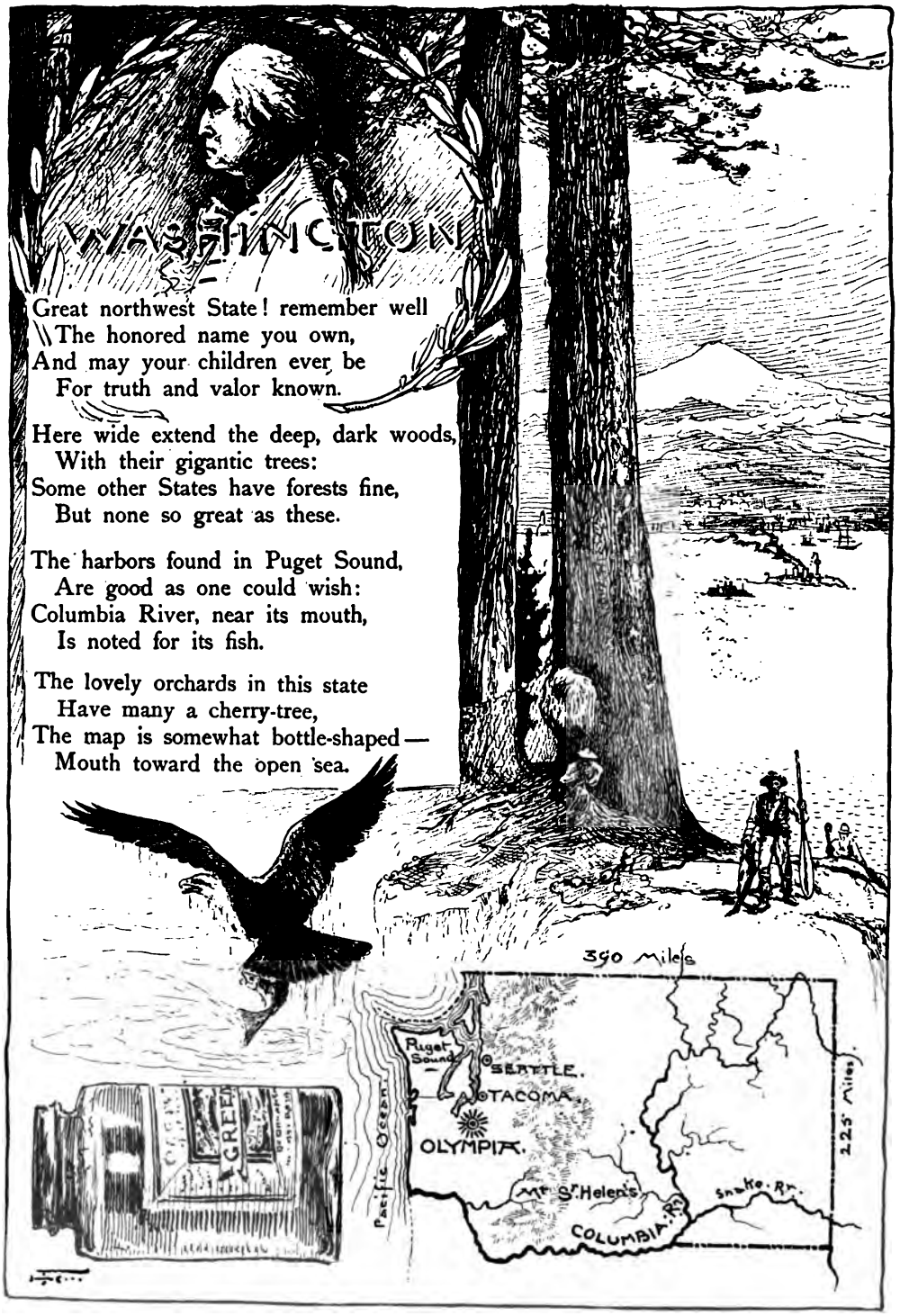
Three hundred miles has Oregon
  Along the ocean tide;
A saddle-back upon the north
  Where Washington doth ride.

WASHINGTON.

TWENTY-SIXTH STATE ADMITTED, 1889.

Square miles, 69,180.
Population, 349,390.
In rank, according to population, 34th.
Counties, 34.
Representatives in Congress, 2.
Electoral votes, 4.

Bushels of wheat (1890), 6,345,426.
Bushels of oats, 2,273,182.
Bushels of barley, 1,269,140.
Bushels of cherries, 11,692.
Value of timber products (1890), $19,480,580.
Fishery products (1880, $181,372.
" " (1889), $1,107,847.
Ounces of gold (1889), 9,005.
Ounces of silver (1889), 28,464.
Popular name, "Chinook State."
There are twenty-eight counties in the United States named for Washington.

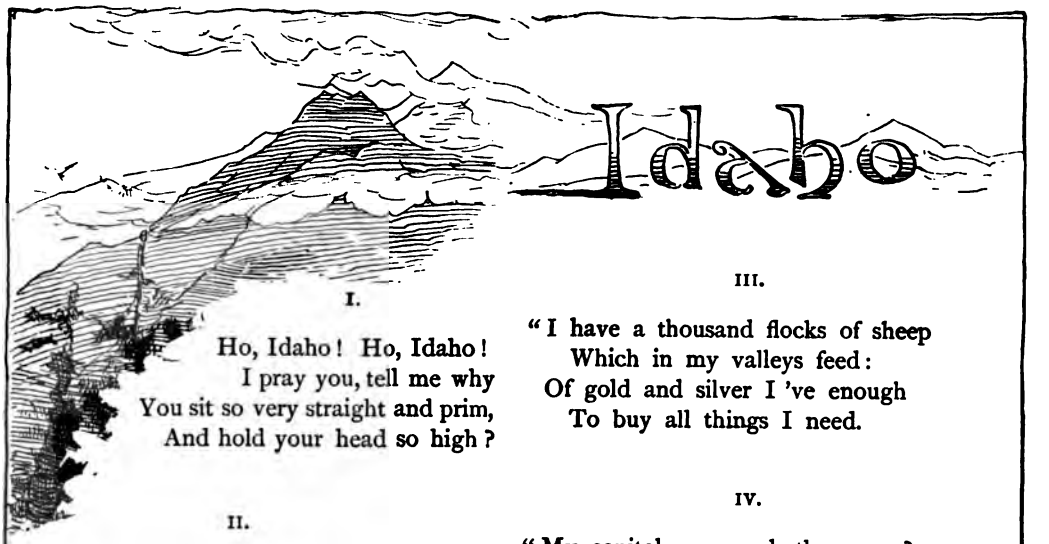

WASHINGTON
Great northwest State! remember well
The honored name you own,
And may your children ever be
For truth and valor known.
Here wide extend the deep, dark woods,
With their gigantic trees:
Some other States have forests fine,
But none so great as these.
The harbors found in Puget Sound,
Are good as one could wish:
Columbia River, near its mouth,
Is noted for its fish.
The lovely orchards in this state
Have many a cherry-tree,
The map is somewhat bottle-shaped—
Mouth toward the open sea.
390 Miles
Puget Sound
SEATTLE.
TACOMA.
OLYMPIA.
Pacific Ocean
Mt. St. Helen's
COLUMBIA R.
Snake R.
225 Miles
GREEN

IDAHO.

AN INDIAN NAME, MEANING "GEM OF THE MOUNTAINS."
THIRTIETH STATE ADMITTED, 1890.—FIRST SETTLEMENT, CŒUR D'ALÊNE, 1840.

Square miles, 84,800.
Population (1890), 84,385.
In rank, according to population, 45th.
Counties, 18.
Representative in Congress, 1.
Electoral votes, 3.

Number of sheep (1890), 357,712.
Pounds of wool produced, 2,119,242.
Ounces of gold (1889), 95,983.
Ounces of silver (1880), 359,309.
" " (1889), 3,137,508.
Tons of iron, 24,072.
Total value of mineral products (1889), $8,385,233.
The climate of southern and western Idaho is favorable to fruit growing as well as stock raising.
Popular name, "Gem of the Mountains."



Idaho

I.

Ho, Idaho! Ho, Idaho!
I pray you, tell me why
You sit so very straight and prim,
And hold your head so high?

II.

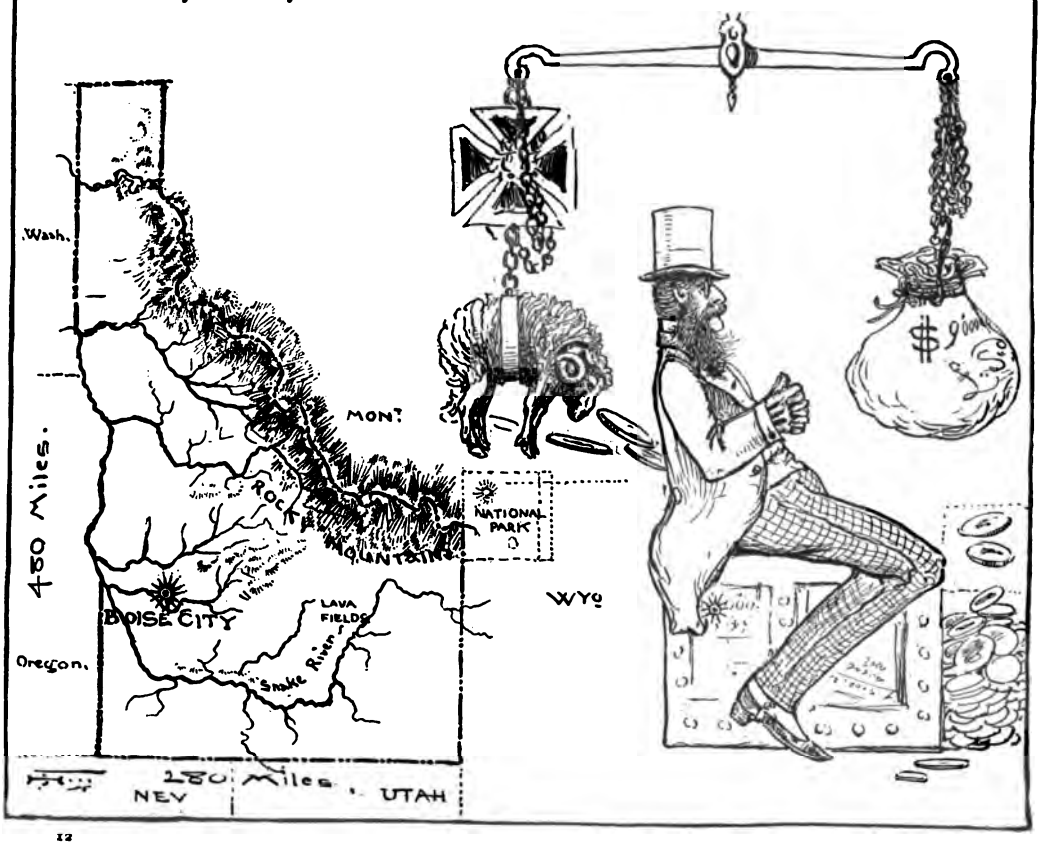
"Because my mountains are so firm—
They will not bend at all;
And people's heads are always high,
When they are very tall.

III.

"I have a thousand flocks of sheep
Which in my valleys feed:
Of gold and silver I 've enough
To buy all things I need.

IV.

"My capital—you ask the name?
'T is Boisé, if you please:
The National Park?—Oh, yes, indeed,
It rests against my knees."



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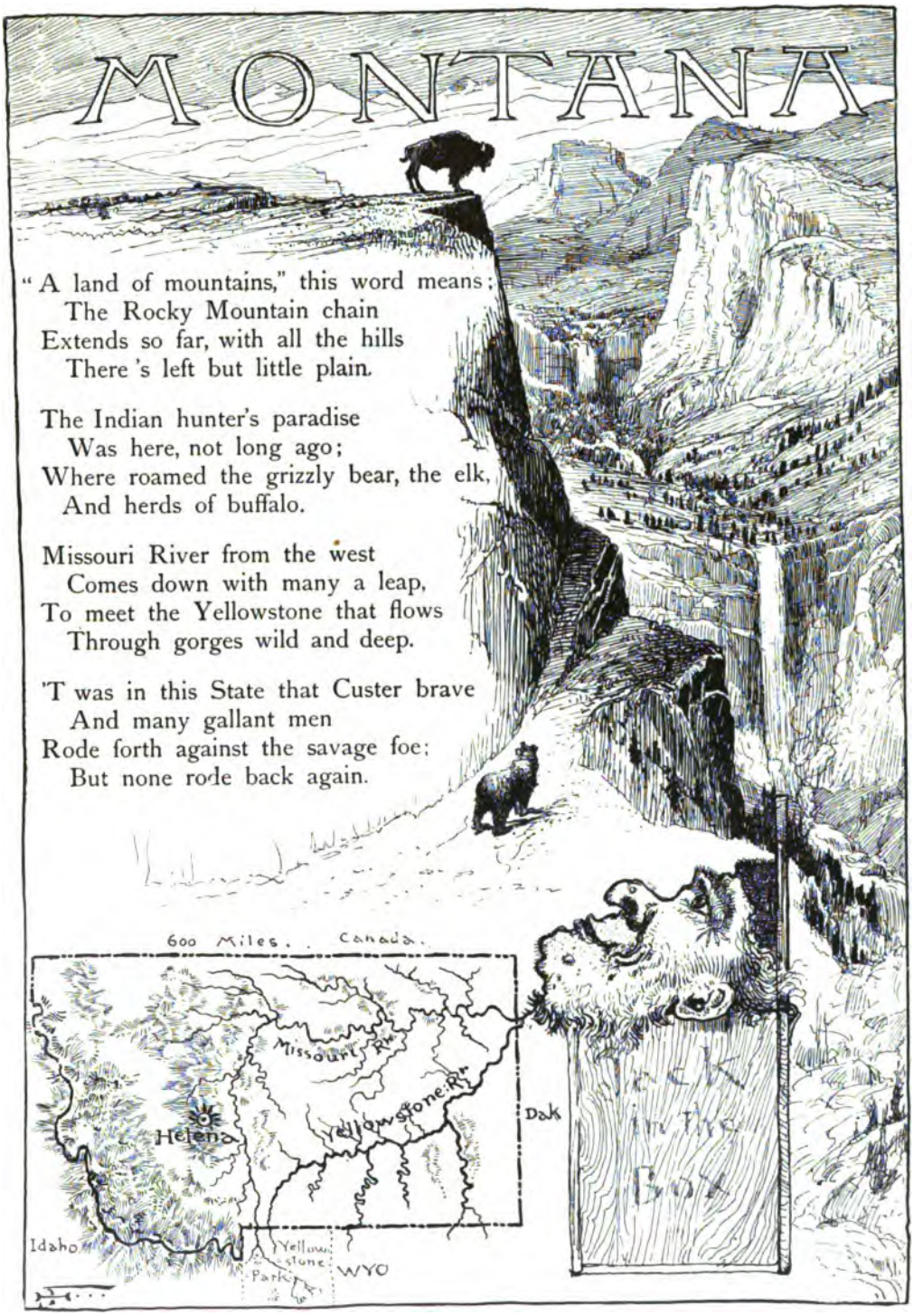
MONTANA.

A PART OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE. ORGANIZED AS A TERRITORY, 1864. TWENTY-SEVENTH STATE ADMITTED, 1889.

Square miles, 146,080.
Population (1890), 132,159.
In rank, according to population, 44th.
Counties, 16.
Representative in Congress, 1.
Electoral votes, 3.

Number of cattle (1890), 881,898.
Number of sheep, 1,859,016.
Pounds of wool, 9,335,551.
Gold discovered, 1861; ounces produced (1880), 87,354.
" " (1889), 151,861.
Ounces of silver (1880), 2,246,938.
" " (1889), 13,511,455.
Tons of coal (1889), 363,301.
Value of all mineral products (1889), $33,737,775.
The Missouri River, from its source in Montana to the Gulf of Mexico, is 4,200 miles long, the longest in the world.
Popular name, "Stub-toe State."



"A land of mountains," this word means;
The Rocky Mountain chain
Extends so far, with all the hills
There 's left but little plain.

The Indian hunter's paradise
Was here, not long ago;
Where roamed the grizzly bear, the elk,
And herds of buffalo.

Missouri River from the west
Comes down with many a leap,
To meet the Yellowstone that flows
Through gorges wild and deep.

'T was in this State that Custer brave
And many gallant men
Rode forth against the savage foe;
But none rode back again.

NORTH DAKOTA.

TWENTY-EIGHTH STATE ADMITTED, 1889.

Square miles, 70,795.
Population, 182,719.
In rank, according to population, 41st.
Counties, 39.
Representative in Congress, 1.
Electoral votes, 3.

Products, 1890:
Bushels of wheat, 26,503,365.
Bushels of oats, 5,773,129.
Bushels of barley, 1,570,717.
Flax, bushels of seed, 164,314.
Tons of hay, 531,472.
Flour and grist-mill products, value, $2,624,198.
Tons of coal, 28,907.
Popular name, "Flickertail State."

SOUTH DAKOTA.

TWENTY-NINTH STATE ADMITTED, 1889.

Square miles, 77,650.
Population, 328,808.
In rank, according to population, 37th.
Counties, 51.
Representatives in Congress, 2.
Electoral votes, 4.

Bushels of wheat (1890), 16,541,138.
Bushels of oats, 7,460,846.
Bushels of barley, 902,005.
Flax, bushels of seed, 1,541,524.
Value of flour and grist-mill products, $2,793,701.
Tons of hay, 1,541,524.
Ounces of gold (1889), 149,533.
Ounces of silver, 104,672.
(From the Black Hill mines.)
Popular name, "Swinge Cat," or "Singed Cat" State.

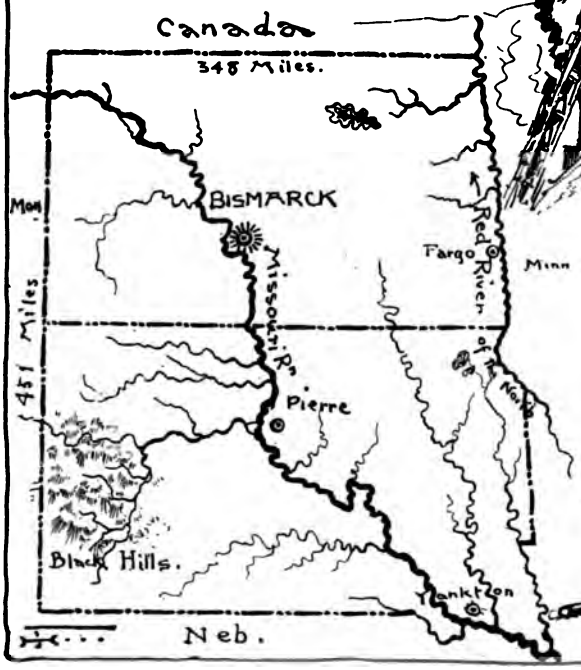
NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA

Our stories end: this page we give
To North and South Dakota—
Two wide and mostly level States
Just west of Minnesota.

Here farms are many—some are large,
And fields of wheat are grand:
The flour we buy is often marked
"*Dakota Four X brand.*"

Red River, on their eastern line,
Flows north, tow'rd Hudson's Bay;
Our only stream with current wide
Whose waters run that way.

And here we have the great Black Hills,
Southwest along the line;
A region very rough and wild,
With many a wealthy mine.



ALASKA.

Nebraska has 77,510 square miles, Alaska 531,409 square miles, or nearly seven times the greater area.

Alaska was purchased from Russia by the United States in 1867 through negotiations by the Secretary of State, Wm. H. Seward. The price paid was $7,200,000.

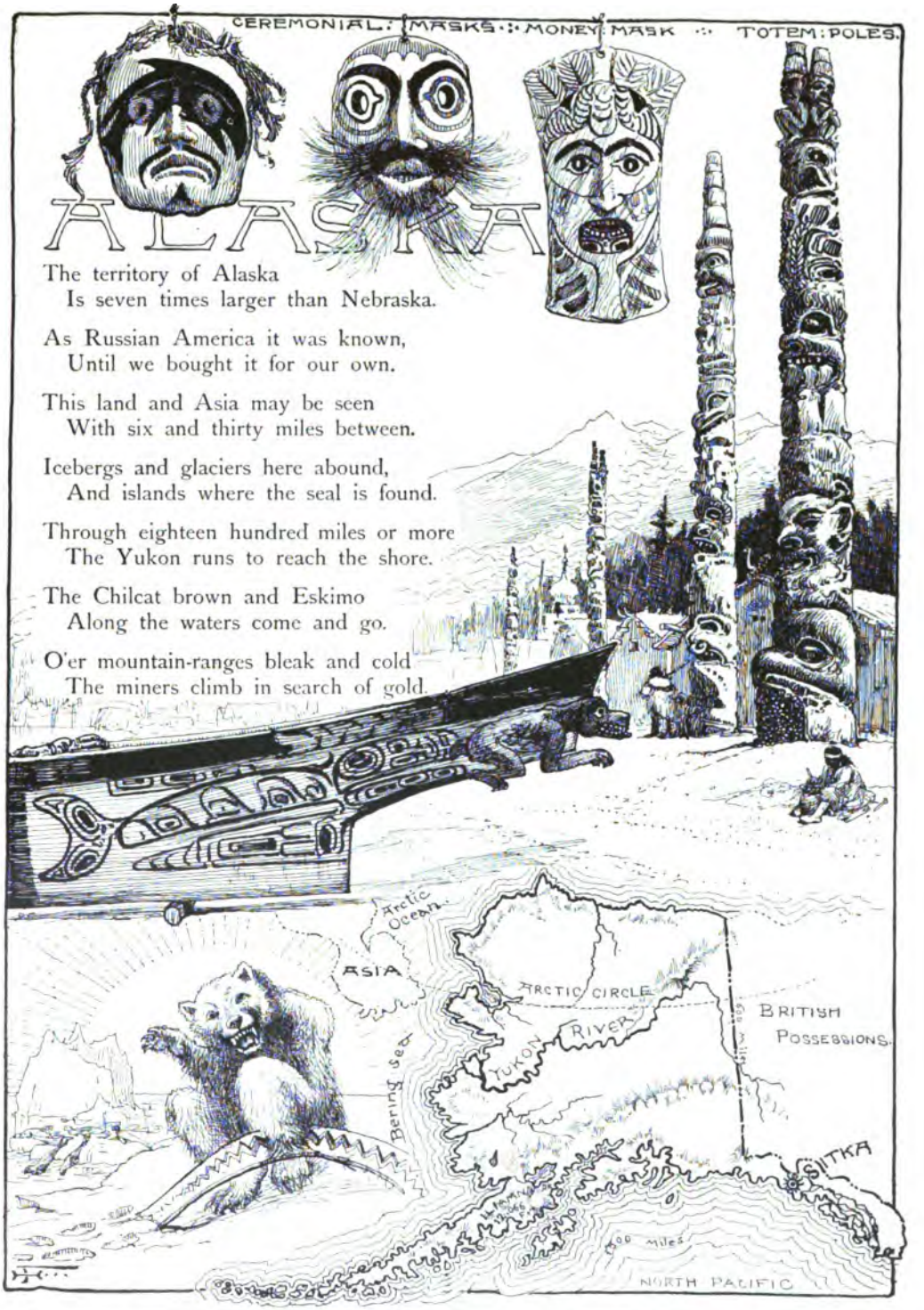
The entire length of the Yukon river is not less than 2,000 miles, several hundred being in British America.

The population of Alaska, by census of 1890, was a little less than 32,000, of which number 4,303 were whites.

According to the same reports the gold product of the territory (1889) was about $1,000,000. The country is rich in mineral resources, and its purchase was a good investment for the United States.

The chief division of the Indian race in Alaska bears the name of Thlinkit, or Tlinkit. "The most dreaded and warlike tribes of these are the Chilcats and Chilcoots" (Lieut. Schwatka).

In his picture the artist has introduced the careful studies of the "totem poles" that stand at the doorways of their houses and of the masks used in their dances. The poles are so carved that they tell to one skilled in reading them the family and personal history of their owners. The bow of an Indian boat is shown also, copied from the real boat in the New York Museum of Natural History.



The territory of Alaska
Is seven times larger than Nebraska.

As Russian America it was known,
Until we bought it for our own.

This land and Asia may be seen
With six and thirty miles between.

Icebergs and glaciers here abound,
And islands where the seal is found.

Through eighteen hundred miles or more
The Yukon runs to reach the shore.

The Chilcat brown and Eskimo
Along the waters come and go.

O'er mountain-ranges bleak and cold
The miners climb in search of gold.

RANK OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

ACCORDING TO CERTAIN PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES BY U. S. CENSUS REPORTS 1889–1890.

	Wheat.	*Corn.*	*Oats.*	*Apples.*	*Peaches.*	*Butter.*	*Eggs.*
1.	Calif.	Iowa.	Iowa.	Ohio.	Ga.	N. Y.	Ohio.
2.	Ill.	Ill.	Ill.	Mich.	Tex.	Penn.	Iowa.
3.	Ind.	Kan.	Wis.	Ky.	Ark.	Ohio.	Ill.
4.	Ohio.	Neb.	Kan.	Ill.	N. C.	Iowa.	Penn.
5.	Mich.	Mo.	Neb.	Ind.	Tenn.	Ill.	Ind.
6.	Mo.	Ohio.	Ohio.	Mo.	Ala.	Mich.	N. Y.
7.	Kan.	Ind.	Mo.	Va.	Kan.	Ind.	Kan.
8.*	N. Dak.	Ky.	N. Y.	N. C.	Calif.	Wis.	Mich.
9.	Penn.	Tex.	Penn.	Tenn.	Mo.	Kan.	Tex.
10.	Wis.	Tenn.	Ind.	West Va.	Miss.	Tex.	Wis.

	Cotton.	*Wool.*	*Cotton Goods.*	*Woolen and Worsted Goods.*	*General Manufactures.*
1.	Tex.	Ohio.	Mass.	Mass.	N. Y.
2.	Ga.	Calif.	R. I.	Penn.	Penn.
3.	Miss.	Tex.	N. H.	R. I.	Ill.
4.	Ala.	Ore.	Penn.	Conn.	Mass.
5.	S. C.	Mont.	Conn.	N. Y.	Ohio.
6.	Ark.	N. Y.	Me.	N. H.	Mo.
7.	La.	Penn.	Ga.	N. J.	Wis.
8.	N. C.	Wis.	S. C.	Me.	Conn.
9.	Tenn.	Ind.	N. Y.	Ind.	Ind.
10.	Fla.	Utah.	N. C.	Vt.	Calif.

	Cattle.	*Swine.*	*Coal.*	*Iron.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*General Mineral Products.*	*Timber and Lumber.*
1.	Tex.	Iowa.	Penn.	Mich.	Calif.	Col.	Penn.	Mich.
2.	Iowa.	Ill.	Ill.	Ala.	Col.	Mont.	Mich.	Wis.
3.	Kan.	Mo.	Ohio.	Penn.	Nev.	Utah.	Col.	Penn.
4.	Ill.	Kan.	West Va.	N. Y.	Mont.	Nev.	Mont.	Minn.
5.	Mo.	Neb.	Iowa.	Wis.	S. Dak.	Idaho.	Ohio.	Ind.
6.	Neb.	Ind.	Ala.	Minn.	Idaho.	Ari.	N. Y.	Wash.
7.	N. Y.	Ohio.	Md.	Va. (E. & W.)	Ore.	N. Mex.	Calif.	N. Y.
8.	Ohio.	Tex.	Ind.	Tenn.	Ari.	Calif.	Ill.	Ohio.
9.	Penn.	Ga.	Col.	N. J.	Alaska.	Tex.	Mo.	Me.
10.	Wis.	Wis.	Mo.	Ga.	N. Mex.	S. Dak.	Iowa.	Tex.

In statistics of industries the small States are at a disadvantage. If area were taken into account credits would in some cases be differently distributed.

* North and South Dakota — considered as one — rank 1st, 43,000,000 bushels.

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